THE MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

SEPTEMBER, 1841.

ARTICLE XIII.

RUSSIA UNDER NICHOLAS THE FIRST.

A SMALL work has been lately published in England, under the title of "Russia under Nicholas the First," translated from the "Conversations Lexicon der Gegenwart," which presents an interesting view of the progress of population, wealth, and improvement in that country. From this work, and a few other scattered sources, are derived the facts contained in the following article.

According to the geographical review in the first number of our present volume, [p. 4,] the extent of the Russian empire, in Europe, Asia, and America, is computed at 7,724,947 English square miles, containing a population of 60,973,260. The registered births of a single year number 2,254,449, and the deaths 1,595,168, giving an annual increase of 659,281. The work above referred to states the population somewhat higher.

The largest city of the empire is St. Petersburgh. The population of this city in 1803 numbered 235,000; in 1839, 476,386. The number of houses at the latter date was 8,665, which gives 55 inhabitants to each house. Of this population, it is very remarkable that 338,512 were males, and only 137,874 females. This disparity is partly accounted for by the number of soldiers, which was 70,927, and the number of servants maintained by the great proprietors. Moscow, the second city, had in 1839 a population of 349,068, of whom 140,906 were females. This number exceeds, by 84,000, its population before its destruction in 1812. Warsaw had in 1839 a population of 139,671, of whom 36,390 were Jews. Riga, the

second trading town in the empire, increased in 28 years from 30,000 in 1810, to 63,590, in 1838 Odessa has grown still more rapidly, having been founded in 1796, and having in 1837 grown to a population of 69,023, with 4,500 houses. Kasan has a nearly stationary population of 50,000. Kiew, Cronstadt, Astrachan, Tula, and Kaluga, are towns of 30,000 to 50,000 inhabitants each. There are some large villages, which are the property of the principal lords, and are inhabited exclusively by their serfs. One of these is Iwanovo, in the government of Moscow, which is the property of the family of Scheremetjew, and has a population of 48,000.

The vast and scattered population of Russia consists of a number of races; but one, the Sclavonic, greatly preponderates. The people of the Sclavonic race number 50,000,000, and constitute more than four-fifths of the inhabitants of the empire. Of these, however, those who inhabit the kingdom of Poland and Little Prussia, numbering 15,000,000, have from time immemorial cherished a bitter hostility towards the people of Great Russia, who are of the same race. The latter form more than half the population of the empire, and have the predominating weight. The other principal races are, the Lithuanians, who number about 2,000,000, and are in some measure mingled with the Sclavonians of Poland; the Finns, who number 3,000,000, and are divided into twelve tribes; the Mongolians; the Samoyedes; and the Tartarian and Caucasian nations. There are also in Russia about 500,000 Germans, who have had an important share in promoting civilization, and progress in all the industrious arts. Of these, about 160,000 are in the Baltic provinces, including St. Petersburgh. Many of them are employed in public offices, and in the duties of instruction. Of Jews, there are about 1,500,000. They are subjected to severe disabilities, and are permitted to reside only in certain portions of the empire, chiefly in the 17 southern and western provinces, and in Poland.

The population is divided into the following classes, viz.; 1. Nobles, of whom there were in European Russia, in 1836, 538,160, hereditary, and 153,195 personal nobles, making a seventieth part of the population; and in Poland, in 1837, 283,420 nobles, making a fourteenth part of the population of that kingdom. 2. Burghers, numbering 4,175,869 persons, the number of merchants being 36,617, and of the guilds of handicraft and tradesmen, 2,773,416. 3. Military settlers and their families, 1,932,165; and 4. Peasants, 44,826,288; of which number 21,493,993 are the property of the crown, and 23,362,595 belong to different landed proprietors.

Great exertions have been made by the present emperor to extend the means of education, but the progress is slow for want of the proper instructers. In 1839, there were in Russia, exclusive of

Poland and Finland, six universities; at Dorpat, St. Petersburgh, Moscow, Charkow, Kasan, and Kiew, containing 2,307 students, and 468 teachers. There were three Lyceums, at Moscow, Odessa, and Kiew, containing 452 scholars, and 80 teachers; 68 gymnasiums, attended by 16,506 scholars; 426 district schools; 884 parochial schools, and 508 private boarding schools. The whole number of scholars, according to the return of the minister of public instruction in 1839, was 244,993. This is but a small sprinkling of education for so vast an empire. In the kingdom of Poland, the number of scholars was 70,000, at 1159 institutes. This is exclusive of 3,368 Jewish schools. At the universities, lectures have been instituted for handicraft tradesmen, embracing mechanics, chemistry, physics, technology, and metallurgy, which are attended with a useful effect.

The principal products of Russian industry, connected with the foreign trade, are the following: The most important exports are hemp, flax, sailcloth and cordage; tallow, of which the yearly value exported is from eight to ten millions of dollars; wool, of which in 1838, 12,985,416 lbs. were exported, valued at $2,750,000; timber to the value of $2,000,000 per annum, of which half goes to England; potash, of the annual value of 650,000; and iron, of which 200,000 tons are manufactured annually, and a large amount exported. Manufacturing skill is advancing considerably, and the number of manufacturing establishments, particularly in iron works, woollen manufactures, leather-dressing, and candle-making, is increasing, but not with great rapidity.

The internal trade is carried on by means of fairs, of which the principal are Nishni-Novgorod, Korennaja, Irbit, &c., where goods to a large amount are sold every year. Each government has its bank, the united business of which amounted in 1836 to $25,000,000. From 1835 to 1838, 23 trading companies were formed, with capitals amounting to $7,000,000.

The imports, according to the official tables, were in value in 1836, $49,801,000; in 1837, 52,867,000; in 1838, 52,017,000. The exports in 1836, amounted in value to 59,582,000; in 1837, to $55,540,000; and in 1838, to $65,836,000. Of these imports and exports, from 1-16th to 1-12th part was transported by land, and the rest by sea. The trade with ports of Poland and Finland constituted a small part of the above amount, the greater part consisting of trade with foreign countries. Half the exports by sea went through St. Petersburgh, one-fifth through Riga, one-tenth through Odessa, and one-twentieth each through Archangel and Taganrok. Three-fourths of the imports are made at St. Petersburgh, the residue being chiefly at Riga, Odessa, and Taganrok. In 1839, [see Jan. No. of

Chron., p. 4,] the amount of exports, and the excess over imports, was considerably further increased, with a favorable effect upon the paper currency, independently of a large importation of coin and bullion.

The army of Russia, as organized by the ukase of Aug. 9, 1835, consists of *six corps d'armee*, each of which is composed of three divisions of infantry, each division consisting of two brigades, each brigade of two regiments, and each regiment of six battalions, of 1000 men each. Four battalions take the field, and two remain as a reserve. So that each regiment is 4,000, and each corps 48,000 strong, exclusive of the reserve. To each corps is also attached one division of light-horse, and a division of artillery. The division of light-horse consists of a brigade of hussars, and a brigade of huhlans, each brigade consisting of two regiments, and each regiment of nine squadrons of 160 horses each, eight of which take the field, and one remains in reserve. Thus each regiment consists of 1,280 horses in the field, and each division of 5,120 horses. The division of artillery consists of three brigades, with four batteries each of eight guns, and one brigade of horse-artillery, one reserved battery, one park of artillery, and three sapper battalions, making together 6,000 men. Each *corps d'armee*, therefore, consists of 59,120 men, 5,120 horses, and 120 pieces of artillery; and the aggregate of the six corps numbers 354,720 men, 30,720 horses, and 720 pieces of artillery. There is besides, the *corps of guards*, consisting of three divisions of infantry, three of cavalry, and one of artillery, with 120 guns; and also *the grenadier corps*, equal in strength to an infantry corps, making together 114,000 men, and 240 guns. There are also *two reserved corps of cavalry*, each of two divisions, huhlans and cuirassiers, each division containing two brigades of two regiments each, with two brigades of horse-artillery, and a dragoon corps, in two brigades of two regiments each, and one brigade of horse-artillery. This cavalry corps embraces 30,000 men, and the same number of horses. In addition to these corps, there are *two independent* corps of *the Caucasus, and Siberia*, the first of which is equal to a whole corps, and the other to half a corps. This makes the whole number of men composing the army, in time of peace, 589,550, exclusive of the reserve not called into the field.

The navy consists of 48 ships of the line, of 110 to 74 guns; 39 frigates of 60 to 44 guns; 34 corvettes and brigs of 28 to 10 guns; and 15 war steamers, besides cutters, schooners, brigantines, and luggers, floating batteries, and gun-boats, mounting in all 7500 guns. This statement differs slightly from that in our geographical statement at the beginning of the volume, probably from being taken at a different date.

The annual revenue of Russia is about 355,000,000 roubles in

paper, which at 21 cents the rouble is equal to nearly $75,000,000. In some years it amounts to 400,000,000 of roubles. The public revenue of Russia would suffer a serious diminution, should the principle of total abstinence be introduced into the country. The most productive branch of revenue is the farming of the brandy trade. In 1838 the royal distillery was leased for four years, at the sum of 141,000,000 roubles, or $29,610,000 per annum. The two great items of public charge are the army, $40,500,000, and the navy, $8,350,000. The public debt of Russia is very incorrectly stated, by some accidental error, at page 4. The capital of the public debt is 934,000,000 roubles in paper, which is equal to $196,140,000. In ordinary years, a considerable reduction is effected in the public debt, and its present amount is probably something less than that above stated.

Within a few years, the government has done much for the introduction of manufactures, and something for internal improvements, by high duties on foreign imports, by special rewards, and by the establishment of companies with liberal privileges. The celebrated Mr. Cockerill was induced to establish a cotton manufactory at Moscow, and another at Warsaw. German artisans have been encouraged to settle among the Cossacks on the Don and Wolga. The nobles have recently embarked to a considerable extent in manufactures. Some of them have succeeded by this means in wiping off heavy incumbrances on their estates. The serfs are converted into workmen and machines. In 1838 there was a slight abatement of the amount of custom duties, but at the same time severe measures were adopted for the prevention of smuggling, and the import duties are still high, so that, as above stated, the exports far exceed the imports.

Works for the improvement of the means of communication have been encouraged by the government. The Seima river has been rendered navigable for a distance of 200 versts, or about 130 miles; the navigation of the Dnieper has been improved, as well as various canals. A railway, from St. Petersburgh to Czarskoe-zelo was undertaken in 1836, chiefly by an English company, under a charter from the emperor, with very liberal privileges, and the gratuitous grant of land and timber for its construction. This railway was completed in 1837, and in the following year was extended to Paulowsk. A number of railroads have been projected in Russia, but we do not learn that, with the exception of the above, they have made much progress. A commission was appointed to examine a projected railroad from St. Petersburgh to Moscow. It was also proposed to construct one from Nishni-Novgorod to Orenburg, to facilitate the Asiatic trade. These, and other works of a like kind, will probably be accomplished in a few years. All the machinery for railroads is imported from England.

ARTICLE XIV.

ANTARCTIC DISCOVERIES.

In a former number, [Mon. Chron. vol. I. p. 210,] we gave a brief history of discoveries in the Antarctic Seas, including the interesting discoveries of the French and American exploring squadrons within the polar circle, in the beginning of last year, illustrated by a map exhibiting the tracks of the principal navigators in those seas. To this notice of these discoveries we subsequently added the narrative of Captain Wilkes, [Mon. Chron. vol. I. p. 287.] We have now to add a narrative of the still later discoveries of Captains Ross and Crozier, in the British discovery ships Erebus and Terror. These ships sailed from England subsequently to the date of the French and American discoveries, but before the news of either had reached that country, partly for the purpose of exploring the Antarctic regions, and ascertaining the true position of the south magnetic pole, and partly for the purpose of establishing observatories, and obtaining a series of magnetic observations at various stations along the route. They stopped at Madeira, St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, Kerguelen's Island, and Hobartstown, in Van Dieman's Land, at each of which places they established observatories, and placed them under the charge of suitable observers for the purpose in view. On their arrival they must have received information of the discoveries of Captains D'Urville and Wilkes, made a few months before.

About the 1st of November, 1840, they left Hobartstown for the prosecution of their polar voyage, directing their course first to Auckland Islands. From this point, which lies eastwardly of the regions traversed by Captain Wilkes, they proceeded southwardly until they had penetrated within the polar circle several degrees of latitude farther than any preceding navigator, and to a point not more than 160 miles distant from the magnetic pole. A narrative of this voyage is given in the following letter from Captain Ross, which is published in the London Nautical Magazine for September.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Ross, of H. M. S. Erebus, dated at Hobartstown, Van Dieman's Land, 7th April, 1841.

"Under all circumstances, it appeared to me that it would conduce more to the advancement of that branch of science, for which this expedition has been more specially sent forth, as well as for the extension of our geographical knowledge of the Antarctic Regions, to endeavor to penetrate to the southward, on about the 170th degree of east

longitude, by which the isodynamic oval, and the point exactly between the two foci of greater magnetic intensity might be passed over and determined, and directly between the tracks of the Russian navigator, Bellingshausen, and our own Captain James Cook; and after entering the Antarctic circle, to steer southwesterly towards the pole, rather than attempt to approach it directly from the north on the unsuccessful footsteps of my predecessor.

"Accordingly on leaving Auckland Islands, on the 12th of December, we proceeded to the southward, touching for a few days at Campbell Island, for magnetic purposes; and after passing amongst many icebergs to the southward of 63 deg. S. latitude, we made the pack-edge, and entered the Antarctic circle on the 1st of January, 1841.

"This pack presented none of those formidable characters which I had been led to expect from the accounts of the American and French; but the circumstances were sufficiently unfavorable to deter me from entering it at this time, and a gale from the northward interrupted our operations for three or four days.

"On the 5th of January, we again made the pack about 100 miles to eastward in lat. 66 deg. 45 min. S., and longitude 174 deg. 16 min. E.; and although the wind was blowing directly on it, with a high sea running, we succeeded in entering it without either of the ships sustaining any injury; and after penetrating a few miles we were enabled to make our way to the southward with comparative ease and safety.

"On the following three or four days, our progress was rendered more difficult and tedious, by thick fogs, light winds, a heavy swell, and almost constant snow showers; but a strong *water sky* to the southeast, which was seen at every interval of clear weather, encouraged us to persevere in that direction, and on the morning of the 9th, after sailing more than two hundred miles through this pack, we gained a perfectly clear sea, and bore away southeast towards the magnetic pole.

"On the morning of the 11th of January, when in latitude 70 deg. 41 min. S., and longitude 172 deg. 39 min., land was discovered at the distance, as it afterwards proved, of nearly a hundred miles directly in the course we were steering, and therefore between us and the pole.

"Although this circumstance was viewed at the time with considerable regret, as being likely to defeat one of the more important objects of the expedition, yet it restored to England the honor of the discovery of the southernmost known land, which had been nobly won, and for more than twenty years possessed, by Russia.

"Continuing our course towards this land for many hours, we seemed scarcely to approach it. It rose in lofty mountainous peaks of from 9 to 12,000 feet in height, perfectly covered with eternal snow; the glaciers, that descended from the mountain summit, projected many miles into the ocean, and presented a perpendicular face of lofty cliffs. As we neared the land, some exposed patches of rock appeared; and, steering towards a small bay for the purpose of effecting a landing, we found the shore so thickly lined for some miles with bergs and back ice, and a heavy swell dashing against it, that we were obliged to abandon

our purpose, and steer towards a more promising looking point to the south, off which we observed several small islands; and on the morning of the 12th, I landed, accompanied by Commander Crozier and a number of the officers of each ship, and took possession of the country in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria.

"The island on which we landed is composed wholly of igneous rocks, numerous specimens of which, with other imbedded minerals, were procured. It is in latitude 71 deg. 56 min. S., and longitude 171 deg. 7 min. E.

"Observing that the east coast of the main land trended to the southward, whilst the north shore took a northwesterly direction, I was led to hope, that by penetrating to the south as far as practicable, it might be possible to pass beyond the magnetic pole, which our combined observations placed in 76 deg. nearly; and thence, by steering westward, complete its circumnavigation. We accordingly pursued our course along this magnificent land, and on the 23d of January, we reached 74 deg. 15 min. S., the highest southern latitude that had ever been attained by any preceding navigators, and that by our own countryman, Capt. J. Weddell.

"Although greatly impeded by strong southerly gales, thick fogs, constant snow storms, we continued the examination of the coast to the southward, and on the 27th we again landed on an island in latitude 76 deg. 8 min. S., and longitude 168 deg. 12 min. E., composed, as on the former occasion, entirely of igneous rocks.

"Still steering to the southward, early the next morning a mountain, of 12,400 feet above the level of the sea, was seen emitting flame and smoke in splendid profusion.

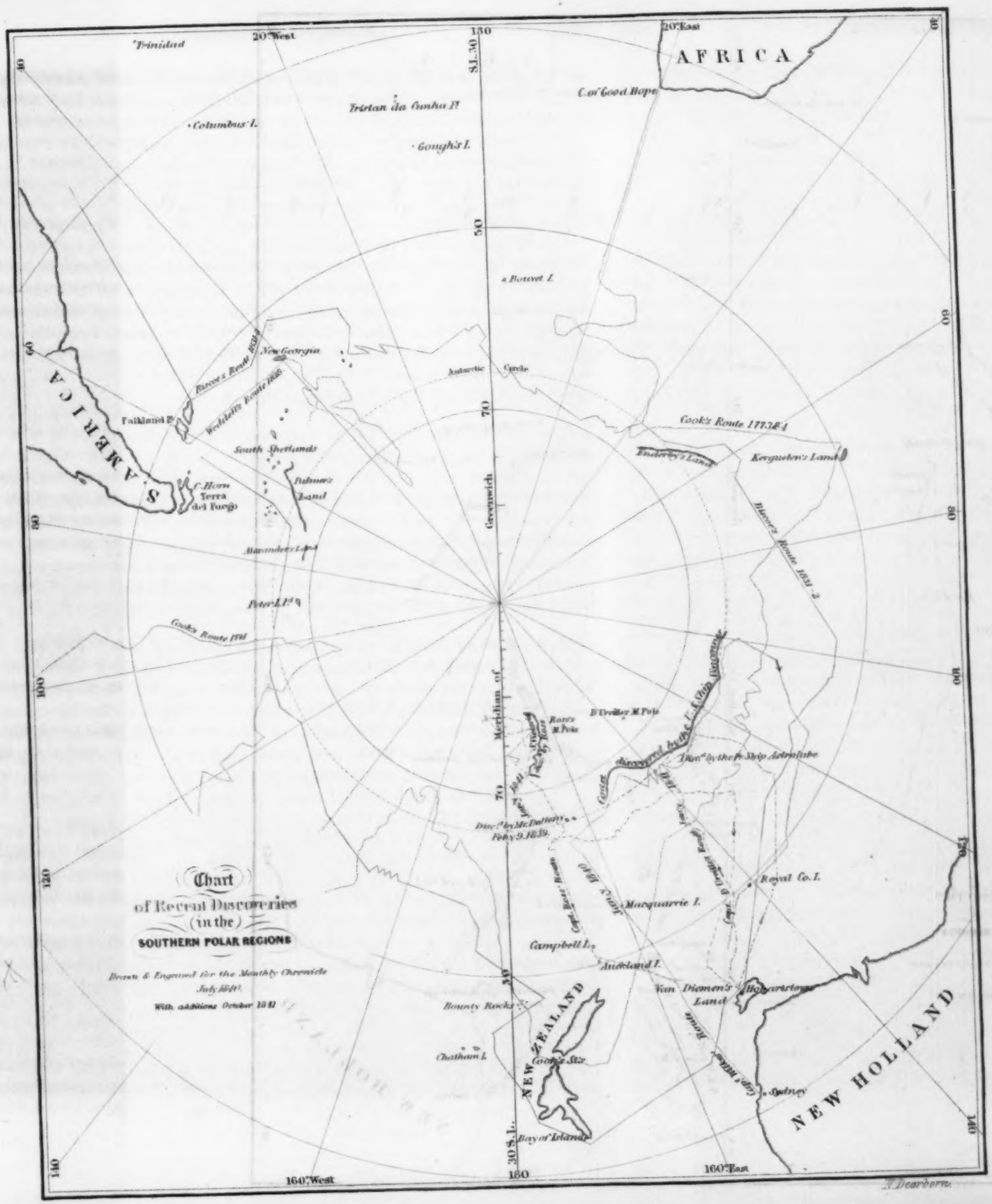
"This magnificent volcano received the name of Mount Erebus. It is in latitude 77 deg. 32 min. S., and longitude 167 deg. 0 min. E.

"An extinct crater to the eastward of Mount Erebus, of somewhat less elevation, was called Mount Terror.

"The main land preserved its southerly trending, and we continued to follow it until, in the afternoon, when close in with the land, our further progress in that direction was prevented by a barrier of ice, stretching away from a projecting cape of the coast, directly to the E. S. E.

"This extraordinary barrier presented a perpendicular face of at least 150 feet, rising, of course, far above the mast-heads of our ships, and completely concealing from our view every thing beyond it, except only the tops of a range of very lofty mountains in a S. S. E. direction, and in latitude 79 deg. south.

"Pursuing the examination of this splendid barrier to the eastward, we reached the latitude of 78 deg 4 min. S., the highest we were at any time able to attain, on the 2d of February; and having on the 9th traced its continuity to the longitude of 190 deg. 23 min. in latitude 78 deg. south, a distance of more than 300 miles, our further progress was prevented by a heavy pack, pressed closely against the barrier; and the narrow lane of water, by means of which we had penetrated thus far became so completely covered by rapidly forming ice, that nothing but the strong breeze, with which we were favored, enabled us to retrace our


Chart
of Recent Discoveries
(in the)
SOUTHERN POLAR REGIONS
Drawn & Engraved for the Monthly Chronicle
July 1840.
With additions October 1841
AFRICA
S. AMERICA
NEW ZEALAND
NEW HOLLAND
Trinidad
Columbus I.
Tristan da Cunha I.
Gough's I.
C. of Good Hope
Bouvet I.
New Georgia
Biscoe's Route 1831
Weddell's Route 1823
Falkland Is.
South Shetlands
C. Horn
Terra del Fuego
Palmer Land
Sandwich Land
Peter I. Is.
Cooks Route 1773
Antarctic Circle
Cooks Route 1773&4
Enderby's Land
Kerguelen's Land
Biscoe's Route 1831-2
Greenwich Meridian of
D'Urville's M. Pole
Ross's M. Pole
Discovered by the U.S. Ship Vincennes
Discovered by the U.S. Ship Peacock
Discd by the U.S. Ship Relief
Discd by the U.S. Ship Porpoise
Discd by the U.S. Ship Flying Fish
Discd by the U.S. Ship Sea Horse
Discd by the U.S. Ship Active
Discd by the U.S. Ship Vincennes
Discd

steps. When at a distance of less than half a mile from its lofty icy cliffs, we had soundings with 318 fathoms, on a bed of soft blue mud.

"With a temperature of 20 deg. below the freezing point, we found the ice to form so rapidly on the surface, that any further examination of the barrier in so extremely severe a period of the season being impracticable, we stood away to the westward for the purpose of making another attempt to approach the magnetic pole, and again reached its latitude, 76 deg. S., on the 15th of February; and, although we found that much of the heavy ice had drifted away since our former attempt, and its place, in a great measure, supplied by recent ice, yet we made some way through it, and got a few miles nearer to that pole than we had before been able to accomplish, when the heavy pack again frustrated all our efforts, completely filling the space of fifteen or sixteen miles between us and the shore. We were this time in latitude 76 deg. 12 m. S., and longitude 164 deg., the dip being 88 deg. 40 m., and variation 109 deg. 24 min. E. We were, of course, 160 miles from the magnetic pole.

"Had it been possible to have approached any part of this coast, and to have found a place of security for the ships, we might have travelled this short distance over the land; but this proved to be utterly impracticable; and although our hopes of complete attainment have not been realized, it is some satisfaction to feel assured, that we have approached the magnetic pole more nearly by some hundreds of miles than any of our predecessors, and from the multitude of observations that have been made in both ships, and in so many different directions from it, its position can be determined with nearly as much accuracy as if we had actually reached the spot.

"It had ever been an object of anxious desire with us to find a harbor for the ships, so as to enable us to make simultaneous observations with the numerous observations that would be at work on the important term-day of the 28th of February, as well for other scientific purposes; but every part of the coast where indentations appeared, and where harbors on other shores usually occur, we found so perfectly filled with perennial ice of many hundred feet in thickness, that all our endeavors to find a place of shelter for our vessels were quite unavailing.

"Having now completed all that it appeared to me possible to accomplish in so high a latitude, at so advanced a period of the season, and desirous to obtain as much information as possible of the extent and form of the coast we had discovered, as also to guide, in some measure, our future operations, I bore away on the 18th of February for the north part of this land, and which by favor of a strong southerly gale we reached on the morning of the 21st.

"We again endeavored to effect a landing on this part of the coast, and were again defeated in our attempt by the heavy pack, which extended for many miles from the shore, and rendered it impossible.

"For several days we continued to examine the coast to the westward, tracing the pack edge along, until on the 25th of February we found the land abruptly terminate, in latitude 70 deg. 40 min. S., and longitude 165 deg. E., trending considerably to the southward of west,

and presenting to our view an immense space occupied by the newly-formed ice, and so covered by recent snow, as to present the appearance of one unbroken mass, and defying every attempt to penetrate it.

"The great southern land we have discovered, and whose continuity we have traced from nearly 70th to the 79th degree of latitude, I am desirous to distinguish by the name of our Most Gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria."

It will be seen by reference to the map above mentioned, which we republish, that the point at which the Erebus and Terror passed within the polar circle is a little east of the track of the American squadron, and that the islands discovered by Captain Ross are situated at the southeast of the line of coast discovered by Captain Wilkes. It appears also, from the narrative of Captain Ross, that he penetrated 11 deg. 37 min. farther south than Capt. Wilkes, viz., to 78 deg. 4 min., the most southerly point reached by the American navigators being 66 deg. 27 min. This is not only the highest southern latitude which has been reached, but is within a few degrees of the highest point which has been attained in the northern regions, the most northerly limit of Captain Parry's voyage in 1827, in his attempt to reach the pole, being 82 deg. 45 min.

It is a remarkable concurrence of facts in the history of one man, Capt. Ross, that he has reached the point nearest to the north pole which has been visited by any man, as a companion to Capt. Parry in 1827, and in the voyage now described has made the nearest approach to the south pole which has been effected by any one. He is also the same man who in another voyage, in 1832, discovered and visited by a land-journey the north magnetic pole, and erected upon it the British flag, and in his present voyage made the nearest approach which has been effected by any traveller to the south magnetic pole, and within such a distance, 160 miles only, that he might have reached it by a journey on the ice, had it been practicable for him to land, and to make a safe disposition of his ships during his absence. It ought to be remarked, however, that there is some difference of opinion as to the actual position of the magnetic pole, and that Capt. D'Urville places it a number of degrees farther west, nearer in the direction of his own discoveries. Other calculations have placed it at still different points.

We are a little surprised that the Nautical Magazine, in publishing the letter of Capt. Ross, makes no mention of the discoveries of the American expedition in the same seas, although Capt. Wilkes's letter describing his voyage could hardly have been unknown to the editor of that journal. It will be seen by reference to the map, which we republish with the addition of Capt. Ross's track, that although the latter penetrated so many degrees further south than Capt. Wilkes,

it was in a different longitude, and that when he returned, passing through the same longitudes visited by Wilkes, in the preceding season, he found a barrier of ice, which prevented his passing so near the pole by some degrees. This, in connexion with other facts previously known, shows that the state of the ice in those polar regions differs extremely in different seasons, and that it is doubtless practicable to approach much nearer to the pole in some years than in others.

It should be observed, that the track and discoveries exhibited on the map, as those of Capt. Wilkes, are only those which are described by him in his official letter, and do not embrace the track of the other ships of his squadron. These may have extended, in some points, to a higher degree of latitude. A full publication of the discoveries of the American squadron, which may be expected to appear before the lapse of another year, will doubtless give us further information of the geography of those inhospitable regions.

MISCELLANY.

LORENZO STARK:

OR, A GERMAN MERCHANT OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

[Translated from the German.]

CHAP. XV.

"WHAT will you give me, if I make a discovery to you?" said the Doctor, on returning to his wife.

"Let me hear; perhaps a counter discovery."

"Your brother is desperately in love with Madam Lilias"——

"Madam Lilias is desperately in love with my brother."

"Is it possible?" and now followed an opening of hearts, which was seasoned with all the sweetness of matrimonial confidence.

"She is ill," said Mrs. Harvest, "very ill indeed. I have questioned her friend, who has been with her, about all the circumstances. She was taken ill yesterday evening, and observe, just after my brother left her."

"Your brother? Then he had taken leave of her?"

"To be sure. She could not, as her good friend tells me, cease to

weep; for the whole night she did not close her eyes; all life, all appetite has left her. Then she had the cramp — the very worst! ——"

"The cramp — hum!"

"In short, the poor woman is up to the ears in love; and now I pray you, man of my heart, leave your dinner, and every thing else, and go to see her, as quick as you can, that we may find out more about the matter."

"She is undoubtedly none of the strongest," said the Doctor, who appeared a little incredulous; "she owes a great deal to your brother's kindness. She has a very grateful heart."

"Just so; such hearts are the most inflammable; they take fire like tinder. Our brother is a very agreeable man."

"Certainly ——"

"And I know somebody, who at first was only grateful because a certain very agreeable man, who helped her through a bad fever, and afterwards ——"

This deserved a kiss, which was given, and the Doctor hastened out on his embassy of mercy.

He found Madam Lilias certainly not well, but still not so ill as her good friend and Mrs. Harvest had made her. She explained, after some struggle with herself, that the main cause of her illness was in anxiety of heart. The Doctor listened with both his ears, for he believed he had met with the very extraordinary case of a lady prating of the weakness of her own heart; but as the secret came to light, it was nothing more than her relations with a hard-hearted creditor. The Doctor was the family physician of this man, and had done great service to him and his family. The widow founded her hope upon this, that a good word from him might obtain the indulgence of a few weeks for her from the creditor, and she assured him, this good word would do more for her recovery than all the medicine in the world, — her situation, she said, was the most pressing in the world, but not altogether desperate. She was in a state, if time were allowed her, to pay all her debts, even to the last dollar, and she called as witness of this his brother-in-law, Mr. Stark, if he were still here.

The peculiar modulation of voice in which these last words were spoken, taken together with a little suppressed sigh, and with the casting down of her eyes, which had before been directed towards himself, appeared to the Doctor to give an indication, which he did not allow to escape him.

"I am at your command," said he, "my dear friend; but I beg you to remember, that the sum you mention is not a large one, and that the man with whom we have to do is of a rude, unfriendly character, — though I have not much doubt that I should succeed in my mission to him; yet he might take this occasion to say things, which would be unpleasant to me. Why, then, take such a hard, rough way to reach a point, when a straight, smooth path lies open?"

"What path?" sighed the widow.

"You just spoke of a friend, to whom it gives the greatest pleasure

on every occasion to be useful to you. I will answer for his sentiments toward you."

"This friend ——"

"Allow him the happiness, madam, of being able to serve you."

"The happiness? but if it be a happiness, understand that he has but too richly enjoyed it. I sink under the burden of my obligations to him. I can never repay them. And now this friend is going away. Is he not about to leave us? will he have money enough for his own wants?" Her voice failed, and her emotion appeared extreme.

"He wants for nothing, madam, I assure you he does not. Give him the pleasure, on his way, to have secured your welfare. Let me carry him the permission. It is done in a few moments." He arose and made signs of going away.

"No, no," was all that the widow could say. She had taken the hand of the Doctor, with unusual vehemence, to hold him back. He felt the burning and trembling of hers, and begged her to take care of her own feeble health. "I will speak, if you wish it, with your creditor, and I consider the affair with him as good as settled. Make yourself more quiet, my dear friend."

The Doctor, on his return home, had little enough to say to his wife, but having described his visit, he added, "but how is all this to be done? where shall this end?"

"Do you ask? If she is actually so amiable and gentle and good, as you have ever declared her to be ——"

"That she is, most truly."

"Then let the third man come, the priest. He knows the cure for such evils."

"It would please me well, indeed. I should call the good lady, sister, with pleasure. But I tell you that I tremble when I think of your father."

"Oh, the singular, old, dear wicked man, the father; I am so angry with him, I could even — yes, what could I do, fool as I am? But the more I love him, so much the worse was it for him to lead me about so, to get the better of me so. I do not forgive him for it, I never will; I will play him a counter-stroke, and an artful one too. Wait. Even with the Lilias will I play it off on him. But how can this be? for he he has taken a singular prejudice into his head against the poor woman ——"

"And a false one, for she had no inclination to extravagance. It was her husband."

"To be sure; and shall not the poor woman enjoy the good fortune which is offered her? Must my brother give up a passion which has the most charming, the noblest foundation in the world? There he sits now in his cage, the poor fool, and hangs his head. Ha, ha! ha, ha! It is a foolish thing, this being in love. But patience, patience; he shall get out, and shall marry the Lilias, as sure as I am alive."

"You undertake too much," said the Doctor. "How will you persuade your father? whatever you may say to him, and with whatever art you may begin, I fear he will go beyond you in any case."

"Stay, now. My father is a wise, an exceedingly wise man."

"The most so of any man I have ever seen."

"See in me his daughter." She placed her forefinger upon her breast, and pointed up her little finger.

"Ah!" said the Doctor, bowing, and laughing heartily at her comical pathos; "with all due reverence to you, madam. But is one to be allowed to know any of the particulars of your plan?"

"As soon as there is one, to be sure. Know in the mean time what is to be done first of all, and what can be done by no man but by you. Give my father better ideas of my brother. Tell him about his conduct to Madam Lilias; I am sure that will please him — please him greatly. Describe to him how generously he fulfilled his promises; how for months long he labored for the widow. Such traits I know rejoice his soul; an entire stranger, of whom he heard such things, would immediately become his bosom friend. He ought to have heard it before."

"And he would have done so, as well as all the rest of you, if I had not given my word to your brother not to speak of it. Now as soon as I find opportunity ——"

"You will do what your brave wife advises you — will you not?"

"As in duty bound."

"Well. And I will make acquaintance with our widow, as soon as possible. I have arranged it already with her friend; I am very curious about her. There are her two little children; they pass here daily on their way to school. A pair of angels they are, too. To-morrow I will call them in, and I will treat them as kindly as if they were my own."

CHAP. XVI.

The Doctor soon found opportunity to fulfil the promise he had given. "Welcome, welcome," said the old man, the next time he met him; "and how are you? And first of all, my dear son, how is our sick man's Crisis? I do not see as the mother is making any preparations yet?"

"Preparations, dear father? — for what?"

"For the parting feast, which I directed. Has he still a fever?" The slight working of the muscles about his mouth seemed to indicate that he did not consider the sickness of his son very serious.

"He remains much as he was," said the Doctor, who the rather took this occasion to speak for his brother-in law, because the old gentleman had just completed his busiest post-day, and now, according to his custom, was reposing in his chair. At such moments, he knew the heart of the old man was always most open to pleasing and kind impressions. For the present, the burden of his business was over; to the past he always looked back with great content, and forward with cheerful hope.

"You speak carefully," replied he to the Doctor. "His disorder has

not become violent, then: that might prove a long delay to his proposed journey?" and he laughed again.

"Till now it is a feverish tendency, nothing more. I hope it is not a threatening of something worse. Meantime, there are cases ——"

"But it may be prevented, may it not?"

"Certainly; I hope so, for I do not know, if it should become serious, for whom I should more truly and anxiously care, than for my brother. I love him very much; and, though I know he has some weaknesses, yet I also know, that he is among our most noble and upright young men ——"

"That sounds very well, indeed, and particularly well in the ears of a father ——"

"You have almost frightened me from talking to you of my brother."

"How so? if you tell me such things about him, and still more, if you have proofs to give me of the truth of what you say, speak on until nightfall; I will listen, the more because such things have to me too much the charm of novelty."

"And how should it be known to you? your son has not made a clamor of the good he has done?"

"That sounds still better." He inclined toward the Doctor, with a slight incredulous shake of the head. "You have made me curious. What wonders am I to hear?"

The Doctor was not obliged to choose among the proofs of his brother-in-law's generosity. There was one, but that the more important in his recollection. "You remember," he began, "the unfortunate relations in which your son stood with the late Mr. Lilias. You know in what a wicked, calumniating correspondence this man had been concerned with A**."

"I know that well, my son; but I pray you, if it is not indispensable to your purpose, let that rest. When the man lay down and died, it was enough for me, and I left the remembrance of it in his grave."

"That is noble, and I will not drag it thence. Only understand, that it is still more noble than even to forget, to return such bitter offences, which are not more vexatious to the man than to the merchant, with the most important, the most fatiguing, the most constant services."

"And who has done that?" said the old man, with an inquiring air.

"Your son. My little hope of saving Lilias when his fever was so violent, and his body had become so weakened, was entirely lost by the visible uneasiness of his mind. I sought to discover the reason of this, and found that he felt the greatest anxiety to atone to my brother for the evil he had done him, and that he thought he could not die easy until he had lightened his conscience by praying for forgiveness. I offered myself as a mediator, and was joyfully accepted. If my brother was not willing at the first word to visit the unhappy man, this was not, as I first supposed, from any remains of anger, or any natural unkindness of heart, but only from his general dread of sick chambers, and the fear of the strong impression which a dying man might make upon him. When he at last concluded to accompany me, and saw the unhappy man, who stretched out to him with loud sobs his trembling

arms, all dread and fear were at once driven from his heart. He hastened to the sick man, and kindly embraced him. The humanity, the greatness, the generosity of his conduct, affected all who were present, and even I, who truly am not of the tenderest frame, to tears. How much trouble he took to console the poor sufferer, and to withdraw him from recollections, that must be so humiliating and painful to him. Out of his full heart streamed the words of reconciliation, as soon as his emotion allowed him utterance. "Ask," said he, "ask a proof of the sincerity of my intentions, and if it lies in my power, I assure you before God, I will give it you joyfully. Can I serve you or yours? Can I at this moment, can I hereafter, and how? I wait for your answer, Lilias, and whatever it may be ——"

The old man sat listening in such stillness, that he did not move a limb. He had at first leaned his arm upon the arm of the chair, that he might bring forward his ear a little, and he now touched his eyes with his fingers.

"The dying man," continued the Doctor, "took advantage of the offer of my brother to make a request, the importance of which was shown by the great labor which a compliance with it cost. He stated that his commercial affairs were in confusion, and his books in no little disorder ——"

"That I can believe," said the old man.

"He lamented the fate of his wife and his infant children, if God should take him from the world ——"

"And with good reason. I imagine he was not far from actual bankruptcy."

"That would have certainly followed, but for the unwearied exertions of your son."

"How?"

"The confession of the dying man was no sooner made, than your son gave him his sacred word, that in case of his death he would not rest till he had placed everything, as far as it was possible for him to do it, in order."

"And he kept the promise?" asked the old man, with vehemence.

"With the greatest punctuality. For months long he spent evening after evening in this house of mourning, in this sad business; he compared books, made up accounts, wrote or answered letters, while you, my dear father, believed him at balls, concert-rooms, or the card-table."

It would have been better if the Doctor had suppressed this unnecessary addition, for without benefiting his brother-in-law, he injured himself.

"I have not the spirit of divination," said the old man, feelingly. "The follies of my son, that gave me pain, were told me; but his good deeds, that would have given me pleasure ——"

The Doctor excused himself for his secresy, with the promise he had been compelled to make to be silent, — a promise that he had, perhaps, too conscientiously kept toward his father. He soon remembered some patients, whom he was obliged to visit, and took leave of the old gentleman.

He had been gone several minutes, and Mr. Stark was still sitting in his chair, his hands hanging down, his eyes moist, a smile upon his lips, and his thoughts fixed upon the incomprehensible figure of his dressed and powdered son, shedding tears of generosity by the sick bed of an enemy, and foregoing all pleasures for whole months, to bring light and order into neglected account-books. He was disturbed by two strangers, who came to collect subscriptions for the rebuilding the church, parsonage, and school-houses of L., which had been destroyed by fire. He received them with great politeness, and instead of the thirty or fifty dollars, which he would usually have subscribed, he wrote down a full hundred. The head clerk, Monsieur Burg, came in, and with a sad countenance spread before him a letter, in which the probable loss of several thousands of dollars was foretold. "So it happens sometimes in trade," said the old man, and gave him back the letter after he had first glanced over it, with as much cheerfulness as if it had contained the most pleasing intelligence in the world.

During the whole evening, after he had made a discovery so unexpected to him, he was unusually cheerful and gay. It seemed to him as though he had in his old age, for the first time, had a son born to him. The only thing that troubled him was, that a texture which actually was of so fine a thread, should have so poor an appearance on the outside.

CHAP. XVII.

Pleasant as were the ideas with which the old gentleman fell asleep on that evening, his awaking ones were far from agreeable. As his heart was full of the Doctor's narrative, in his dreams he found himself in the house of Madam Lilias, where he enjoyed the pleasure of seeing his son, covered with sweat and dust amid a heap of wares of various kinds, confusedly thrown together, which he was assorting with great labor. He wished to take hold and assist him, but his imagination was filled with the connection of the name of Lilias with the figures he saw, and he repented bitterly having entered a house so full of mad extravagance and horrible disorder. Meantime he caught a glance of a splendid apartment, which, in his view, was more fit for a prince than a merchant; here were tables set with every superfluity, swarms of servants, rude, noisy people drinking, champagne poured out like water; but when at last his son began to exchange tender glances with the lady of the house, and both suddenly stood before him in red dominos, with masks in their hands and red heels to their shoes, he hastened, filled with the most extreme displeasure, to the door, and thanked heaven when he reached the great house floor, with which he had long been acquainted, during the lifetime of the elder Lilias. Here he carefully took up the two skirts of his coat and held them close to his body, that he might pass unsoiled through the packages and bales and chests and casks, between which formerly there was but a very narrow way; but suddenly, to his great astonishment, his foresight

was made unnecessary, the whole floor was entirely emptied of merchandise, as entirely as the chamber of the treasury is deprived of money, after a war. All the walls were hung with lighted lamps; there arose from the end of the hall, for the floor had become one, music for dancing; couple after couple hopped as if out of their wits, forward and back; and as he gently pressed behind, that he might find a way to glide out of the house, one of the handsomest and most dashing ladies of the city, and not of the best reputation withal, danced up to him, drew him, notwithstanding his struggles to the contrary, into the circle, and whirled about the good old man through the whole company. He who in his youth had hardly ever figured in a dance, even a minuet, was dragged about up and down so unmercifully, that when he at last stood still, he could hardly recover his breath. Here he found himself opposite to a mirror, which reflected himself at full length, standing opposite to the rest of the company, with his gray hair and the venerable wrinkles of his old age, a sight at which he immediately awoke, and found himself as entirely exhausted and out of breath, as though the motions of the dream had actually taken place.

"God be praised," said he, while he opened his eyes wide, and rejoiced from his heart when he saw by the solitary glimmer of his night-lamp, that it was only a dream. "I could scarcely have believed that in a dream a man could be made to do such a hard and disagreeable piece of work, — the mad, furious creatures." And now he began, because the ebullition was still going on in his blood, and the hated forms still remained before him in all their freshness, to vex himself seriously at the want of sense with which people so put at stake their good names, their wealth and health, for the foolish and poor amusements, such as he had just been present at. He thought with extreme horror of the possibility, that his own so hardly-earned wealth, should be in a few years dissipated like that of Lilias, and the name of Stark, which he until now had maintained in honor and respect, should be loaded with disgrace and shame. The tender look which his son had exchanged with Madam Lilias struck to his heart. He felt chilled at the remembrance of it. Yet he consoled himself with the thought that the love of money was not a weaker passion in the heart of his son than vanity, and that he certainly would not burden himself with a woman in such moderate circumstances; for what could be left after such disorder and extravagance? and, moreover, a woman with children! So far, thought he, his taste for gallantry could not possibly carry him.

To be sure, reflected he, he has silently gone beyond my expectations on one occasion, he may on another. Yet I am still dreaming, I believe; the cases are unlike each other; the sacrifice he would make by such a marriage would be too great, and he has here full time for reflection, for he is surely incapable of falling in love so as to prevent him from considering the matter; and there is no question about such a choice as this, if his senses are still left him. At the death-bed of Lilias, he was taken by surprise, and he is only a vain and weak, not a ruined or wicked man. It was natural, that a sight so new to

him as that of a dying man, and the pressing demands which were made upon his heart at the time, should have drawn from him a promise, which he, upon cooler reflection would hardly have made, but that once made, it could not be broken, if he would not appear a man of altogether bad faith. And why should he not do cheerfully what he must, at any event, do? And it could not be otherwise, than while he was thus acting with the consciousness of well-doing, his feelings must constantly increase in pleasure. I shall thank heaven, if on this occasion he has acquired a taste for goodness; perhaps this noble satisfaction will withdraw him from the miserable vanities, to which he has heretofore shown so unhappy a propensity, and then — fare you well, Madam Lilias, with all your art, your fashionable tone, and the whole train of charms, which you may have at command; you are not for my son ——"

If this train of thought of Mr. Stark's, true and conclusive as it appeared, was not a little defective, it arose from two common faults; he laid down as perfectly clear and settled, the points of a character, which he had until now only known on one side, and which on the other was half a riddle, and that in representing the relations, in which he should treat this character, he had committed some important errors, of the existence of which we shall, perhaps, in future, learn something farther. Enough, that for the present, Mr. Stark felt comforted, and fell asleep again; yet the rising vapors of his horizon were a little troubled, and the sunrise was not so happy as might have been expected at sunset on the preceding evening.

CHAP. XVIII.

Madam Harvest had made the visit to the widow, which she had meditated; and, from the feelings with which she went to make it, the feelings with which she returned from it, may be imagined. The lady was not exactly beautiful, but charming. There were many other ladies, who if not now, at least formerly might have gained, by a comparison with her, and who, spite of all the ravages made by family cares, still held out wonderfully; but the softness and attractions in the countenance and manners of Madam Lilias, her excellent management of her children, her regard for the memory of a husband, who by his senseless extravagance had made her unhappy, but whom she had still loved, her lively gratitude to her friend, of whom she could not speak without tears in her eyes — all this was of greater value than beauty, and Madam Harvest felt herself so inspired by it, that she repeatedly declared to her husband, she would not rest her head upon her pillow till she had brought about the union between her brother and the widow. "There is no woman upon the earth, who can make my brother happier. She possesses, in her naturally good understanding, in her principles, established by experience, in her character, so inclined to quiet and domestic pleasure, exactly what my brother needs, and

what my father himself could not wish to have more fully displayed in his son's wife."

The Doctor nodded his head now and then, and murmured "yes;" but he paced the room thoughtfully and sadly. "What is the matter?" said his wife, at last.

"I have just come from the creditor of our widow — Horn. You know that for the present he has her weal or wo in his hands."

"Now, oh the unworthy fellow ——"

"Do you know him, then?"

"Not from his face, but from yours. What is the matter? Will he have no farther indulgence? Will she be ruined?"

"Not exactly so; he is too God-fearing for that. He only wants his money."

"And any thing may become of her that may? Is it not so?"

"Does that ever trouble a merchant?"

Madam Harvest begged, in a loud tone, that her father might be made an exception, to which the Doctor readily assented, and she went on in a very unmerciful style against the creditor. Without ever having seen this Horn, she imagined him the ugliest, most frightful looking person in the whole city. "I should, for the marvel of it, like to see the miserable fellow, who could so shamefully persecute such an amiable woman, the mother of two little orphans. But no, no, I shudder when I only think of the monster."

"Child, he has a very common flat face, which expresses nothing to the world, either good or bad; a face, such as there are many to be seen among mere money-makers, and which you may meet by the dozen running about on the exchange."

"But," continued she, "did not the man think any thing of the obligations under which he lay to you, of the sickness of his wife and children, when you day and night, at the risk of your own health ——"

"Oh, do not speak of it, that is all paid for."

"Paid for? can it be paid for?"

"And, perhaps, if he casts his eye upon my leaf in his book, I am yet deep, deep in his debt. For, has he not invited me to dinner? Have I not eaten pheasants with him in company with councillors, and great men, and drank Tokay with them?"

"The mean fellow! I thank God for my father."

"Hush. Who would name him in such company? But, my child, that we may not forget the most important ——"

"Yes, certainly; how we shall get the poor widow out of his hands ——"

"No longer her, but me. My benevolence has played me a very bad trick, and I may have to go to prison for it."

"Heaven forbid. You have not put yourself into the hands of this man?"

"I have only, out of vexation that nothing could be drawn from him, called for pen and ink, taken on myself the amount of the debt, in marks and shillings, something over three thousand marks, payable in eight days."

"Bravo," said Madam Harvest, and embraced her husband tenderly; "but is it possible that the heartless man would receive this from you?"

"Why not? I have a fine house here, and have you — I am worth one, two, three thousand marks, more or less."

"But have you the money to pay it?"

"There is the difficulty; not three hundred marks!"

"Husband, husband, then you have given yourself up into the hands of this wicked man?"

"Certainly; for what I had for some time past been collecting, a few weeks since, as you know, was converted into capital, and put at interest. I have some new receipts, not very considerable; but the obligation is written and will be paid. Meantime, do you know in what I place my full confidence?"

"Upon some remainder of good feeling in Horn?"

"Not that. Upon the sensible daughter of the sensible Mr. Stark, whom I have the happiness to call my wife. She, with her head, will certainly help me through."

In fact, the Doctor had formed some designs upon the full round bag, which the father, upon his visit to his son, had placed under the mirror, and which, to his knowledge, still remained untouched. But Madam Harvest, who after proper thanks for the kind as well as just confidence placed in her understanding, had taken a few moments for reflection, suddenly clapped her hands, and cried, "I have it."

"The money?" asked the Doctor.

"No; but the ways and means to come at it. The widow herself shall procure it."

"The widow?"

"And from my father."

"From your father?"

"Yes, yes, indeed; what is there wonderful in that? Now you see it is necessary, to reach our ends, that the old gentleman should become acquainted with the widow, and a better occasion than this cannot be found. In short, she makes a visit to my father, begs my father's assistance, pleases my father, he pays her debts, she marries my brother."

"Heavens!" cried the Doctor; "and I have not yet got my clothes for the wedding! It comes upon me somewhat hastily. I will make haste to my tailor."

"Ha! ha! but laugh, laugh if you will; the thing is as good as settled. It is impossible that my father should see the widow and not be pleased with her; and upon this agreeable impression she makes, we can then build higher. We shall win him from all his prejudices, and make him not only consent to the marriage, but even wish for it."

"But if he should not admit the widow, how then?"

"More croaking?"

"Or if, rather, which is more to be feared, he should receive her ungraciously?"

"If he should?" She stood still a moment, and looked upon the floor. "You are dearer than ever. I could kiss you for your idea."

"For what?"

"If he should receive her ungraciously, heaven grant it."

"You women understand each other!"

"Come, I will explain to you the matter. Is it not true? If my father receives her ungraciously, he commits contrary to his usual manner, a fault, which he will subsequently, happen what may, make up for. So that if he recovers his good humor, and begins to busy himself with her affairs, we are at once, and with a bound, at the point, to which we otherwise, no one knows how slowly and by what turnings, have to reach."

"All well," said the Doctor, "if we had not cause for anxiety ——"

"To be sure, that he will not commit the wrong."

"On the contrary, that he will not acknowledge it to be wrong ——"

"Ah; if he will only do the thing in the first place, the acknowledgment we can easily manage."

"But, my child," and the Doctor shook his head gravely, and put on a very serious air, "to lay a snare for one's own father, I do n't know ——"

"A snare? and what sort of snare? I am thinking of nothing bad in the world, only of love and goodness, and here comes my husband, and raises a clamor, as though I was planning malice and evil. Who raised the first thought? who first suggested that my father might take it ill? He will receive it well, very well. What should the Doctor know about it?" Saying these words, she took her cloak, and had been for some time in the street, before the Doctor had made up his mind what answer to bestow upon the sprightly lady.

CHAP. XIX.

The surprise with which Madam Lilias saw her new friend return so soon, was changed to joy when she learned the fortunate result of the negotiation with Horn; but this joy was again exchanged for uneasiness, when Madam Harvest asked her, whether she had not other creditors beside this Horn, from whom, for the present, she was released?"

"I hope," said the widow, "I have none so pressing and impatient."

"But suppose that several should appear, of the same kind? would it not contribute to your quiet, my friend, to stop the mouths of all at once?"

"If this were possible, how glad should I be to do it; but without time, and without credit, what can I do?"

"Do you know my father?" said the Doctor's lady.

"Scarcely by sight. I have seen him at a distance."

"But his character? his way of thinking?"

"I have the highest opinion of him. I judge the father from the children."

"That is not always a sure way. Believe me, the children of Mr. Stark the elder might be better, if they resembled their good father more."

"You say too much for my gratitude."

"Too little for my own heart." She then began to sketch a picture, which, indeed, did not exactly resemble the old gentleman, but which, for a true likeness, had too little peculiarity and distinctness. A filial gratitude, and too active an imagination, which always idealized and embellished, had mixed the colors, and guided the pencil. Meantime, notwithstanding these defects, the picture was so well done, that the widow felt a perfect confidence in him, and a strong desire to make an acquaintance with so excellent a person. If she had seen, along with the noble features of the wise, benevolent, generous man, the serious wrinkles of the judge of morals, and the secret smile of mockery which belonged so entirely to the face of Mr. Stark, this confidence might have been weakened, and this desire somewhat damped.

The widow manifested her astonishment and her admiration by the strongest expressions, and was not a little curious to know what this all meant.

"Do you know, — I must ask you one more question, — the mercantile house of Bloom?"

"Oh, very well; I am a debtor to them also."

"And how does Mr. Bloom take it? well —— "

"More than well — nobly. He has granted me the most generous indulgence for many months."

"It is no more than his duty. He has, I see, recalled his own history, and the great obligations he was under to the late worthy Mr. Lilias, your father-in-law."

"I knew nothing of this," said the widow.

"It passes before my mind like a dream. I was very young, when my father came home late from the exchange, and talked of nothing for the whole day but a certain Mr. Bloom, the grandfather of the present, who had stopped payment, and whose ruin was unavoidable. My father, though not connected with him in business, took a lively interest in his fate, and was greatly incensed with certain people, who persecuted an honest, innocent man, and sought to ruin him. He resolved, if possible, to save him; and the old Mr. Lilias, who was a trusty friend of our house, had the same desire. My father examined the books of Mr. Bloom, found it very possible that he should be saved, by the help of a little assistance, and discovered that he was altogether innocent of his failure, or rather, I should say, of his embarrassment."

The widow looked down and sighed at this last remark.

"He now took upon himself, in conjunction with Mr. Lilias, the whole burden of debts, offered to pay the impatient creditors, set a time for the others, and in a word, put an end to the man's troubles and persecutions. What impressed this affair so deeply on the mind of me, child as I was, was my surprise to see an old venerable man, with perfectly white hair, old enough to be my father's father, weep so bitterly.

The good man was entirely overcome with gratitude, and his emotions. He came very often to see us, the old, friendly Mr. Bloom, and made me remember him more by a number of little playthings and trinkets, which he used to bring me. And now, my friend, may I say what is in my mind? My father is still the same as of old, his will to help the same — his means for doing it — but no, these are no more the same, they are doubled, perhaps trebled, and therefore what can prevent you, without ceremony, from proposing to him to do for you what he formerly did for Mr. Bloom, and assume your debts. Your children are the grandchildren of his friend, you will remember."

The widow was not only astonished, but alarmed at this proposal. Her gratitude led her not to scorn the counsel of a friend so well-meaning and so much interested in her, and yet her natural delicacy made a compliance with this advice seem impracticable, almost impossible.

"Can I," she stammered, "can I have the courage, my dear Madam Harvest, I, a stranger, entirely unknown to him?"

"You must not think of it. The service he will render you, though worthy of thanks, is not very great. Your affairs, as I understand, have already been arranged by my brother; an examination of your books is no longer necessary. There is no danger of ultimate loss; and also — but I will say no more — I am a wilful woman. You must give me your word, that you will go to my father to-morrow morning."

The widow wiped the drops from her brow, which the idea sent there; but the Doctor's lady, though not without compassion, did not cease to urge her.

"To be sure," said she, "it would be more natural that you should apply to my brother than to my father, for you know him well, and without doubt you know how great a regard he has for you, with what hearty interest he has ——"

A deep red, which immediately turned to paleness, passed over the cheeks of the widow. Madam Harvest did not appear to have noticed it.

"But my brother is a singular man. No one knows what has occasioned the fancy; he is about to separate from his father, and to begin business under a separate firm. Beside this, he has not the influence and the weight of my father; he is using now his small means, for his own establishment, and thus you see ——"

"I see every thing," said the widow; "I am inexpressibly indebted to you for your interest in me, and for your unbounded goodness to me; but as there is no present necessity, as Horn, you yourself tell me, is silenced for the present, and as the other creditors do not press me ——"

Madam Harvest, though she took the step very unwillingly, saw herself forced to bring out the whole truth, and to tell the widow, that if she refused to make the application to her father, her good husband would be embarrassed, and would not be able to keep his engagements with the hard-hearted, impatient Horn. This single unexpected decla-

ration was decisive. The widow promised solemnly, though with a heavy, fainting heart, that she would, early the next morning, pay her respects to the elder Mr. Stark.

CHAP. XX.

It was about tea-time; and the Doctor's lady, who had talked her mouth dry, and had been urged to take tea with the widow, concluded, nevertheless, to take a seat at her mother's tea-table. She met here her father, who now and then took a cup with the old lady, and also Monsieur Burg, of whom Madam Stark was inquiring respecting a report, which had come to her ears. It was that a tolerably wealthy uncle of Burg, whose heir the latter had hoped to become, had in his old age concluded to marry. "Is it true?" said the old lady.

"Too true," said Mr. Burg.

"But how in all the world did the idea come into his head? I supposed him to be more reasonable."

"How," said the old gentleman, who took a fancy to tease her a little, "is it unreasonable to marry, mother?"

"Heaven forbid! it would be blasphemy to say that. Marriage is an institution of God."

"So I think; and thus, mother, it is because the old uncle, after having been long in an error, has found it out at last, and repents his former sinful life of celibacy, and bends to the cross."

"Yes, yes," said Mr. Burg, on whose heart the probable loss of the inheritance lay heavy. "He will find it a cross, I think; he will find it one."

"Dear Mr. Burg," said the old man, assuming a considerate tone, "on the earth every body has his cross; and what Heaven puts upon your uncle, he must bear as well as he can, and must not murmur at it. This is the duty of a Christian."

Madam Harvest found it difficult to restrain her laughter. "But," said the old lady, "you hear that he willingly seeks the affliction, and that he goes very humbly into the school of patience. What can you ask more?"

"These bachelors are simple fellows, that is certain. In their youth they guard against a folly, and in old age they commit an act of madness."

"Oh father! dear father!" cried Madam Harvest.

"What is the matter?"

"You were formerly so great a friend, such a zealous supporter of matrimony!"

"Was I? Well, then, I will remain so, and will quickly take back the folly. Yet the madness; you must leave me that, child."

"Droll; but I am content, we will let that go."

"And is it, then, true," said the old lady, continuing her inquiries, "that the person with whom your uncle is in love——"

"In love, mother? is he actually in love? I thought he only married from contrition?"

"At least," said Mr. Burg, "the contrition will soon follow. The woman is ugly as night; and, moreover, she brings children into the house — two, at least."

"Indeed; now it was that," said the old lady, "I was thinking of, and respecting which I was about to ask you. So he is to marry a widow and a mother of children? — hum! ——"

"Of two living children."

"Hum!"

"Does this seem singular to you, mother? It does not to me. This seems to me the most reasonable part of the matter. If the children are there, then the old man is honorably their father. To marry a widow is always the best way to become the father of strange children ——"

The daughter could no longer restrain her laughter; and the father, and at last the mother, joined her heartily in it.

Mr. Stark was, as they saw, in his holyday humor; but he certainly would not have given the reins to it, and allowed himself in this pleasantry, if it had not been that Mr. Wraker, the old uncle of Burg, was a well-known bad character, who was unworthy the respect of any one, even of his nephew. However, as in the course of the conversation the disappointment of the young man displayed itself more seriously, and he was finally betrayed into bitter and improper remarks, Mr. Stark kindly, but very earnestly, set him right. He mentioned, first, the loss of the inheritance, and spoke of it as a small misfortune, for he thought that Mr. Burg was enough of a man to make his fortune by his own exertions; and a fortune so made is always worth more than another, acquired by inheritance or marriage. "If," said he "you pass the row of the present great houses, you will find that they were all founded by the present owners, or at the farthest by the father; those which came from grandfathers are already in decay or ruin. 'Self is the man,' says the proverb, 'who is true to all situations, and especially to our own.'"

Mr. Stark then came to the story of the loves of Mr. Wraker, and found even here one side, on which it did not appear so foolish and ridiculous. "The bridegroom is to be sure an old frail skeleton of a man, who is more fit for his coffin than the bridal bed; and the bride a little, misshapen, clapper-tongued beauty, whose projecting teeth and blinking eyes do not promise the most certain domestic peace; but Mr. Burg, look for a moment, I pray you, from these principal persons, to the by-standers, to the little helpless children. What if the mother has considered that she is poor, and that poverty is a rough climate, in which such tender plants die or become crippled, if she wished to bring them into the milder air of competence, to secure to them a freer growth and a more certain prosperity, then on her side, the marriage was no longer a folly, but something motherly and prudent. And on the side of old Wraker, what if he has taken a ground which de-

serves our approbation more than our blame? If he, after a life of dissipation, yet at the last has done something useful, and has wished to lay the foundation of the happiness of two innocent beings, who will, perhaps, be grateful to him and reverence his memory? To be sure, he vexes his good nephew, who would have been his heir; but perhaps he thought, a man like him, who had such rich resources in himself, and who only laughs at such a loss ——"

"Oh, that I am sure I do, right heartily," said Mr. Burg, while, with any thing but a smiling countenance, but one which tried to express a smile, he handed up his cup, and received it back again.

The daughter took the hand of her father to kiss it. "This I do in the name of the little ones," said she, "for whom you have so strongly declared yourself. Alas! how I grieve for such poor little orphans. As often as I meet such I wish I had a brave young man at hand, that I might give to them for a father ——"

"And the widow a husband, do you not? Otherwise, why should he be young?"

"Why, do you not see, that he may not die away from me soon, and give me new trouble with the children?"

"See, see," said the old man; "so it comes round — sly enough."

"But you would prefer, perhaps, that widows should marry only weak, broken-down men, crutch-hobblers, like Wraker, who are good for nothing but to give bread to the children of strangers. Poor widows!"

"Not so, not so, if they themselves are not old. I assure you a marriage between a young man and an old woman is my aversion."

"And it may well be. No; my widows are in the beginning of the twenties, and are, moreover, brave, pleasing, domestic, pious ——"

"But ugly; are they not?"

"God forbid! On the contrary, handsome."

"Now, do not talk any longer about it. Give them where you will, to the youngest and bravest men, I am heartily content."

"Bravo, my little papa!" "Indeed, my little papa," said the daughter to herself; "we will hold you to this opinion in due time. It comes nearer to you than you imagine." And now she made haste to take leave, after the manner of honest wives, who have no secrets from the husbands of their bosoms, that she might lay before hers, all that had taken place.

CHAP. XXI.

"It is not possible," said Mr. Stark, when Monsieur Schlicht came in with the news, that Madam Lilias wished to speak to him; "you must have misunderstood, my dear Schlicht, she wants to speak to my son."

"No, you, you; I expressly asked her."

"Hum —— me, indeed? well, show her into the drawing-room op-

posite. I will make my appearance. What in all the world can it be? How happens it to me to receive such a gallant visit? It is scarcely ten o'clock, (while he looked at his watch,) and the woman is already up, and out, has drunk her chocolate; this is entirely out of rule." He stopped before the glass, as was his custom, to settle his wig straight. "We have no more luck to try; we are too old, so much out of the fashion, ——"

"I should blush," said the widow, who, after the study of a whole long night, could think of no better opening, "I should blush on account of the interruption and loss of time which I cause ——"

The embarrassment and the fear of the good lady had so affected her voice, that the old man, who, after the manner of those who are hard of hearing, looked sharply in her face, and thereby yet more increased her confusion, only perceived the motion of her lips. She was obliged to repeat it. Even pushing back his wig, allowed him only to take in a slight, unintelligible murmur, not a distinct sound. "I must beg you," he said, "to pardon me the weakness of age; I have, when the weather is cold, an affection of the right ear; but, thank God, it is not so bad as to oblige me, like my neighbor, to carry round a trumpet. But have the goodness to speak a little louder, and I shall hear you."

This request to speak loud increased the widow's palpitation; she had already little breath enough; and she had a request to make, which, from its nature, could not be screamed out. It was well for her, that just then Mr. Stark invited her to be seated on the old fashioned cane-bottomed sofa, for she was scarcely able, from her great emotion, to stand upon her feet. She succeeded now in stating to the old gentleman, that "her great obligations to his worthy son, who by a long and tedious labor, had extricated her from a very unpleasant embarrassment, that this had created a confidence in his father, and that she hoped ——"

Here her voice sunk again, and Mr. Stark did not catch what she hoped, viz., that he "would show the same generosity; and, if she should be pressed by either of her creditors, would not refuse to her his wise counsel, and, perhaps, his active support." He applied the words which he now and then heard, such as generosity, counsel, support, always to his son, and explained, because she afterwards spoke of thanks, that her hope was only, that he would receive her visit kindly, and would be pleased to accept her thanks for the assistance she had received. With this understanding, he answered, to the no small astonishment of the widow, that she was wrong in referring to him, for that it was but recently that he had become acquainted with all that his son had done for her, and that he was not in any way entitled to her thanks. "Our young gentlemen," said he, "have not the habit of taking their fathers into their councils; they are afraid that any kind of disclosure may appear like a reckoning of their doings or omissions, and would subject them to a restraint, to which they are not accustomed."

The widow strove, during a somewhat long and anxious pause, to discover how she ought to take this, and whether she had better continue

the conversation, or break it off. She could hardly understand the dry turn he had given to the conversation, leading it so entirely from the main points of her speech, in any other way than as an artful excuse; and from what the father said of the son, she could not but infer that he disapproved of his conduct. However, possibly Mr. Stark had not heard her correctly; she therefore rallied her powers to take up the conversation in another way. "The Doctor's lady had spoken of the friendship which formerly existed between Mr. Stark and her late father-in-law, the elder Mr. Lilias, and she cherished the hope ——"

To these words, which Mr. Stark perfectly understood, he gave the reply, that he knew the elder Lilias from his childhood, and that in their first school years he had been his friend; that afterward, through the whole course of their lives, their intimacy was very close, and in any case that might have arisen, they would have displayed their mutual hearty friendship in the most active manner. "But," continued he, "such a case, God be praised, did not arise. We both kept our affairs in good order, and wasted and dissipated nothing; and when this is the case, circumstances do not often arise, in which a friend can do any important service for his friend, or where he can make any sacrifice for him."

If these observations were not exactly flattery, they were not by any means meant to be in the spirit in which they appeared to the widow, and which, after the late misunderstanding, or rather no misunderstanding at all, she felt obliged to interpret them. She imagined herself hearing a bitter reproach for the disorder which her late husband had suffered his affairs to fall into, and supposing herself again repulsed, she grew alternately red and pale under her painful situation. Mr. Stark, who did not see clearly without his spectacles, was not aware of her embarrassment.

"You did not know your worthy old father-in-law," said he, after a few moments pause.

"No," replied a silent, feeble shake of the head, from the widow.

"And his wife, the old honest mother Lilias, as little?"

"As little," replied another shake of the head; for the widow, whose heart became still more full and heavy, was in no state to speak.

If Mr. Stark had had the least idea of the present depressed state of the widow, and especially of the design of her visit to him, his generous feelings, and his consideration for the unfortunate would have led him to guard himself carefully, and watch every word; but, in his ignorance of both these circumstances, he thought it not amiss to make a little explanation of his ideas of female duty.

"You lost a great deal, Madam; you had a most excellent mother-in-law. Truly she was, in principle, only a housewife; but to be any thing more never entered into her mind. The man, she thought, belonged to the world; the woman, to her husband and children. This was the old-fashioned faith, in which daughters were brought up, and by which girls were not made, to be sure, so delicate and exquisite as

they are now, but so much the more stout and domestic, and were so much the more dear and useful to the man who regarded his interest. Old Mr. Lilias often told me, that he considered his excellent wife as God's best blessing, and that without her he never should have been in such easy circumstances. He loved and respected her greatly, and this was because she did him great honor, for she was considered as the first and most experienced housewife in the whole city, and was the universal oracle for our ladies in every domestic emergency. But still she was far from being gloomy or fretful. I wish you could have seen, Madam, with what engaging affability she received the guests, whom Lilias almost every day brought home with him from the Exchange; how happy she was, at her table, which never exceeded the proper style for a citizen, but was always amply and substantially filled, her dishes were always of the best; and if the little company grew merry and talkative, she would ask her husband, who understood her every glance, with her eye, and as soon as he had winked his answer, with two or three steps she had reached the cellar, and drawn thence some of the best old Rhine wine, which made us still more eloquent and gay. You see, Madam, that with such amiable, gay, hospitable housewives, we husbands of that day were exceedingly content; and we called them, as they were, our *treasures* and our *hearts*. But now, when the tone of citizens is an imitation of nobility, and here and there even of royalty, they call, I believe, the wife *my child*; but I do not know which I should consider most happy, the man of the olden time with his *treasure*, or the present one with his *child*. You will excuse me, Madam, I am gossipping far and wide, for old times had old customs, it is natural."

In this sort of conversation respecting her late mother-in-law, there were so many painful things, that the widow now entirely gave up the object of her visit, and would have taken her leave of Mr. Stark immediately, if a sudden faintness, in which every thing before her eyes was crowded and in motion, had not prevented her rising. She was, however, about to attempt to get up, when she heard herself saluted by two female voices, one of which she perceived to be that of Madam Harvest. Curiosity had brought there that lady and her mother, the one to learn how things were going on, and to support the widow, if necessary; the other, that she might have an opportunity to become acquainted with a person, to whom her son was so much attached, and, as they had not concealed from her, was so worthy of him.

"What is the matter?" cried Madam Harvest, who saw at a glance the situation of the widow, and immediately sprung forward to support her.

"Is she fainting?" asked Madam Stark, in alarm.

"Not at all," replied the old gentleman, in astonishment, while the patient suddenly slipped from the arms of Madam Harvest on to the sofa, and lay there without breath or color, like a corpse.

The Doctor's wife called aloud for hartshorn, the mother hastened into the kitchen for cold water, Mr. Stark ran after cologne, and in

a short time Monsieur Schlicht and the whole household were in motion. At last, Madam Lilias was so far recovered, that she thought herself able to return home on foot, without an attendant. But to this no one would consent, and least of all old Mr. Stark, who was so kind and attentive, that the widow was again entirely at a loss what she should think of him. He ordered a carriage to be sent for, in which, according to his directions, Madam Harvest should first get, that she might reach her hand to the widow, while the others assisted her in. And Monsieur Schlicht, who, in spite of his years, was still active and vigorous, also was directed to get in, with orders, as soon as the carriage stopped, to get out and offer his arm to Madam Lilias; but if she was more feeble, first to call help from the house, and not to leave her too much to her own strength.

"Now," said the old man, as soon as he found himself alone with the mother, "can you tell me, what this means? what this is all for? I, for my part, do not understand a word of it. The woman comes to me early in the morning, and takes me away from my business. I think of nothing, but that she wants to buy exchange on England or Holland; and at the last, what does she want of me? Nothing in God's creation but to faint away. Is this the latest fashion? Do they make such morning visits in London and Paris?"

"How you talk," said the old lady. "Some women are subject to such turns."

"Some women; but you and the Doctor's wife are not?"

"No; to be sure everybody is not alike——"

"Mother, if women, who spend the whole day lying on the sofa reading romances and plays, or pass the morning in dressing and waste the evenings at the card-table, if they were on their feet from early till late, like you and our daughter, bustling about their household affairs, I will wager we should hear less of cramps, or faintings, or swoonings, or whatever else they are called."

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

The following speech, made by Mr. Guizot, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, at a dinner given to him by his constituents at Liseux, having attracted a good deal of attention, as an exposition of the present European policy of the French Government, it has become an important historical document:

"In truth, gentlemen, I cannot reply to the honorable and flattering expressions which you have just heard — expressions, the value of which are increased in my eyes by the high merits of him who pronounced them. Allow me to see therein the frank expression of that sympathy which has subsisted between us during the last twelve years,

and that has remained unchanged through all the varying circumstances which have naturally occurred to divide men's minds before and after a great revolution. Gentlemen, far from estranging us from each other, it has united us even more closely. Many of you may still recollect, that ten years back, in this same place, I addressed you, and stated my political views. Such a meeting as then took place, such a public discussion — all these forms of free government were at that time a novelty and cause of astonishment. Yet already how natural do they seem? What a proof exists in this of the progress of our institutions. I congratulate you and myself, gentlemen, upon the result. I consider it as a great honor to have from the first accepted and welcomed openly and completely these powerful institutions. I have confidence in them and faith in them. I respect and love them. The events which have passed before our eyes, and which do not permit us to doubt of their worth, have twice saved the country. Previous to 1830, these institutions sufficed for the defence of our liberties. Since 1830, they have effectually preserved us from anarchy. Without them, gentlemen, do you think that we could have maintained peace, reëstablished order, and, on the very day after a revolution, commenced the formation of a government! We owe our success to the continued action, not of any one of our institutions in particular, but to the united operation and combined influence of all. We may boldly say, that our constitutional monarchy has gone triumphantly through the trial. It has the right to govern us; for in a few years it has met and satisfied the most diverse, the most contrary wants and necessities of society. It meets these necessities every day. And what has recently passed, and what is now passing, victoriously demonstrate the worth of our institutions, and all the gratitude we owe to them. A year ago, France was very anxious and very excited. Great mistrust and great irritation existed on both sides. A revolution was almost in prospect, and yet no legitimate motive for such a war; no great national interest to prescribe or counsel it. We had a foreign policy more or less able, more or less fortunate, blunders here, checks there, but nothing from which war ought to have resulted. Neither was war the wish nor the interest of the country. France did not desire it, nor did Europe. And yet war seemed imminent, so difficult was it to render apparent what were the genuine wishes and interests of the country, and to raise it above the superficial passions and prejudices which agitated us. How have we been extricated from so critical a situation? The King, making a firm use of his prerogative, changed his cabinet; and at the same time, acting up to the spirit of the charter, he carried before the Chambers that great question of peace and war, which, for his own part, he had already resolved in his mind, and within the limits of his power. The new cabinet appealed in the Chambers to the fullest discussion and publicity, a publicity which appeared excessive to many sensible minds, and contrary to good government habits. But in the then state of things, the fullest publicity was indispensable, in order to enlighten the country, and enable it to decide of itself, in

ample knowledge of the circumstances, the redoubtable question before it. From all this, gentlemen, has there resulted one of those sudden and violent reactions, which carry from one extreme to another, the policy and conduct of governments and countries? Has any great interest of the country been sacrificed to a lesser one? In rejecting war at all price, *(a tout prix,)* have we flung ourselves into the system of peace at all price, *(a tout prix,)* as the antagonists of the cabinet have so often tried to prove? Not in the least. All the interests of the country have been amply provided for; its dignity as well as its prosperity; its force as well as its repose; and the result has been that policy of armed peace and temporary isolation, which has prevailed in the government as in the deliberations of the Chambers. This is the true policy of the *juste milieu*, of which at length the wisdom is acknowledged, but of which, it has been predicted, that it could neither endure nor succeed. But it has both lasted and succeeded. Peace has been maintained without any sacrifice of dignity. The isolation of France exists no more, but not without having lasted long enough for all the purposes desired, and upon conditions perfectly compatible with the honor of the country. Here you will, I trust, approve my reserve. There are controversies which ought not to be provoked, facts which ought not to be discussed save by the Chambers, constitutionally charged with debating them. I shall not be wanting to my duty in this respect, and shall also abstain from every expression likely to wound the susceptibilities of any foreign government or nation. I should not forgive myself, were I to let drop one word, which might foment or keep up, between France and England, or between France and Europe, worn-out prejudices or bitter feelings. To every sensible man, to every sincere friend of European peace, such language must appear a grievous wrong. Situated as I am, it would be to sin against justice, prudence, and tact. I will not incur the reproach. I will limit myself to resuming the simple result of the policy which has prevailed, and the lesson which it teaches us. France has been enlightened and tranquillized. She comprehends that neither her honor or interest required more than precautionary armaments, and a temporary isolation. Europe has been warned and reassured — reassured by the evidence of our pacific intentions, and the loyalty with which our acts have accorded with our intentions; warned that France will never allow herself to be towed along by a policy not her own, but will separate herself decidedly from what she does not approve, without, nevertheless, rushing to the extremity of war. Aware of the inconveniences resulting to all the world from the isolation of France from the policy of Europe, it must be admitted, that a general good understanding is for the interests of all. It is thus that a very critical and a very serious situation, as far as our foreign affairs are concerned, has been put an end to. And this result has been attained by a scrupulous respect for our institutions, and by their regular developement. At home, and as far as domestic policy is concerned, the merit of these institutions has been rendered more manifest and con-

clusive. What is now passing before our eyes shows this fully. The events of last year, gentlemen, have imposed heavy burdens upon us, some temporary and likely to cease with the situation which caused them; others more permanent, for they proceed from the necessity of restoring our military establishments, too long neglected, upon a good footing. Obliged to provide for these charges, government feels, at the same time, the necessity of bringing back the budget within normal conditions — in other words, to restore the balance between the revenue and the expenditure. Credit is a powerful means, but at the same time one that is delicate, and requires cautious management. A loan ought not to be had recourse to, except in extraordinary and pressing circumstances. The permanent receipts of taxes ought to meet ordinary expenses. At the present time these are elementary maxims, which must guide every wise government. In this situation, what has the Finance Minister done? He has advanced measures already announced and sanctioned by the law, and which have for their only aim, first, to insure the equal repartition amongst the tax-payers of existing interests; secondly, to enable the Chamber to legislate with a full knowledge of facts in all that relates to the voting of these taxes. Can aught be more legitimate, gentlemen, or more consonant with justice, and the necessities of a good financial administration? And yet loud clamors have been raised, not among you, gentlemen, not among those who take truth as the basis of their judgments, but among a population less enlightened and less informed with regard to public affairs, and the condition of a government. Errors, absurd and strange, founded on popular prejudices, have been circulated; and at the same time the factious have endeavored to make the most of these, and turn them to their own advantage. They have endeavored, out of these prejudices, to give rise to resistance; and, out of resistance, insurrection. The third error of the people, and the hypocritical efforts of factions, are the true causes of the late disorders. How has the government opposed these disorders? By two means only; the simple execution of the laws, firm and temperate, mild even in the form — powerful but patient in demonstration; the other means have been full discussion and explanation of the aim of these measures, in order to dispel popular errors respecting them. Look at what is this moment passing. The municipal councils have assembled throughout France; the departmental councils are about to assemble. France is this moment full of elective bodies, debating, approving, or condemning these very measures. And in the midst of this universal examination, government is engaged in repressing disorder, in appealing to public opinion and to legal force, in order to make the law respected, taking care at the same time to enlighten men's convictions. Is not such a spectacle a striking homage to our institutions? Does it not prove that government places its full reliance, and seeks its support in the complete and energetic action of these institutions? This action alone is salutary and efficacious. In order that our institutions should attain their aim, all the powers composing them, should act together, each in its part

and within its limits. Every weakness, each act of hesitation of one of these great parts of the state, must disarrange the whole political machine. It cannot be denied, that at the present time there is a tendency to weaken one of the great powers of the state, namely, the monarchic principle, by sapping its two foundations — royalty and administration. When I say royalty, I mean the institution and the royal person, the Crown and the King. It is a fundamental maxim of law, that the King can do no wrong. The King is inviolable, ministers are responsible; every fault of government is imputable to the councillors of the Crown, not to the Crown — such is the admirable principle which guarantees order and liberty. But to the maxim of the King doing no wrong, it is sought to substitute that of the King doing nothing — an idea as false in right as in fact, and enervating royalty under pretence of covering it. Fortunate it has been for our country, that royalty has not been allowed thus to become enervated, and that it has performed in our affairs the part which belongs to it. To its persevering influence we owe a great portion of our success. I have already expressed my opinions on this point. The wisdom of the King and the wisdom of the country became united; and this union, which is the definitive view of the charter, has been the safety of France. Let us be grateful to the King; in doing so, we shall only be just. Gratitude is a duty for nations, which serves and honors them; for it encourages devotion both of the prince towards his country; and the country has need of the devotion of the prince, as much as of that of all its citizens. The second element of monarchies has that which is always present and active throughout the country — I mean, the administration is one of which the country has a pressing and continual need. Throughout our history, or at least throughout its last fifty years, the administration of the country has been the principle and pledge of national unity, public order, and civilized progress. France has become compact under its action. Schools have sprung up, roads have been opened, towns embellished, and prosperity scattered every where, through its instrumentality. Let us not weaken, gentlemen, its salutary influence. Let us maintain its rights by the side of the public liberties, watching these and watched by them. It is the duty and interest of all sensible men to defend them against hostile tendencies. Government cannot march alone. It has need of being surrounded and supported. Its direct agents must have the aid of the conservative forces of society. Our institutions must not become hollow. If there be not a good spirit in them, a bad one will penetrate there and prevail. If conservative principles do not prevail, destructive ones will. Representative government is said not to have been formed for the repose of ministers; neither should it be for the inertness of good citizens. For no person is it a tent erected for sleep; it is a career opened before us, wherein we must all progress and act. You all wish for order in your families, order in your towns. Remember, that these blessings are inseparable from each other. In 1830, when we vindicated our rights, our rights infringed, we promised

to France and to the world to found a regular and stable government, and at the same time a free one. Let us keep this promise, and let us take without hesitation all the pains that its accomplishment requires. Success cannot fail us if we do so. We shall surmount the obstacles that still impede us, as we have surmounted, during the last eleven years, all those which so often menaced us with shipwreck."

GOVERNMENT OF GREECE.

PARIS, *Aug.* 11, 1841. *Despatch addressed by the French Government to the Powers of Europe, on the Internal Situation of Greece.*

THE attention of the French Government is turned anew to the state of Greece, now that less pressing questions absorb it. The solicitude of the English Cabinet was lately awakened, and the other powers have directed their attention to unpleasant facts, which, though not attributable to the government of Greece, would excite a fear that that government is not strong enough to keep its *employés* within the bounds of a just, regular, and humane administration. This is the more to be regretted, as the state of the kingdom, created by France, England, and Russia, seems to evince, that the powers were not governed by a mere illusion in making such sacrifices to regenerate and render independent that country. The population has increased, agriculture has improved, and the revenue has been enabled to meet the expenditure; there are symptoms of vitality and force, which, however, may be paralysed or compromised, by the weakness or negligence of the administration. King Otho, it is true, has exclusively the right of applying the remedy to these evils, which, though exaggerated, exist. To impose any measure on the King of Greece would be to deprive it of its effect, and none of the powers would wish to call in question his Majesty's independence. But all the powers are interested in offering such councils to the Greek cabinet as may avert the catastrophe which threatens the interests of Greece. But such councils, in order to be effectual, should be unanimous, and should not emanate from rival influences. They should also be maturely considered, and couched so as to offend neither King nor country whilst exercising that moral authority requisite to serve that country. The greatest of these evils, and the cause of all others, is the weakness and inertness of the government, unceasingly harassed by the rival pretensions of parties and individuals; and taking refuge therefrom in an isolation which removes it from the popular feeling, and places it in a position where it can neither know nor direct that feeling, it becomes alarmed, it stops short, puts off resolve, and appears as if it would fall into nullity, for want of support any where. The most crying abuses and the greatest perils have been the resu .

It has sometimes been believed that a constitutional government, in the general sense of that term, would be the best remedy for this state of things, by admitting independent powers to participate in legislative functions and in the direction of affairs. Far from seeing any advantage in this, the French government does not see in the anterior organization of Greece, nor in the habits of the population, the conditions requisite to insure success. It thinks that such a combination would not be understood by the subjects of King Otho, and would furnish, on the contrary, fresh materials for disorder and anarchy. Instead of exposing the nascent monarchy of Greece to this new danger, the French Government thinks that the means of communicating fresh life, regularity, and support to the Greek Government, might be found in some of the existing institutions of the country. For this purpose it might suffice to augment the attributions of the councils of state, adding provincial councils to this institution, as well as municipal ones, of which the basis already existed in the customs of the country, even under Turkish domination. This combination would fortify and guide the royal power, and would have the advantage of being grafted on national traditions, as well as of giving a clear meaning to promises which may be differently interpreted, but which there might be danger in altogether neglecting. This arrangement could inspire no fear in those who dread the effect of popular influence on a throne not long established. I have succinctly stated the nature of the councils that the Powers might offer to the Greek government in case they should join the English government in thinking it advisable to offer advice to King Otho on the abuses of his government, and the dangers which might result therefrom. I have mentioned that the greatest delicacy should be observed, and the most confidential manner employed, to avoid seeming to interfere with the Greek government. Communicate this despatch to the government. If it is not more developed, it is because its aim is less to obtain an immediate and complete adoption of its views, than to invite the allied courts to take the subject into consideration, and communicate their reflection. We will give them the most serious examination. It concerns the honor of European states to apply a remedy to the evils which might compromise their common efforts in founding the kingdom of Greece.

ORGANIC REMAINS DISCOVERED IN ALABAMA.

The National Intelligencer and Mobile Commercial Register, publish the two following articles, describing some recent discoveries in Alabama:

Organic Remains. This compound term is properly applied to designate those fragments, more or less perfect, of animals or vegetables

found imbedded in the crust or outer shell of the earth. When any new discovery of any of these fragments is made, and made public, the publishers leave a material part of their work undone when localities are neglected. There are some elements of such obvious necessity to the distinct understanding of the subject, that some surprise may be justly expressed, when they do not form a part of any account of newly discovered organic remains; such, for instance, as the latitude of the location; whether found in rock, clay, sand, &c.; how deeply imbedded; and especially elevation, as near as possible, of location above, and the distance from, the nearest sea-coast and rivers.

The subjoined and otherwise well-authenticated statement is deficient in most of the preceding requisites. We cannot fully supply the deficiency, but we can give some data to enable the reader to more clearly comprehend the similarity between the place where found and other places, where analogous remains have been disinterred.

Clarke county, Alabama, comprises the lower part of the peninsula between the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers. Clarkesville, the county seat, as laid down by Tanner, stands at north latitude 31 deg. 42 min. The county extends from 31 deg. 8 min. to 31 deg. 58 min N. The junction of the two bounding rivers, or southern angle of the county, is about 60 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and 30 miles above the head of Mobile Bay. Low as are the tides of the Gulf, they flow up both rivers, and reach Fort St. Stephen's in the Tombigbee, and Fort Claiborne in Alabama. From these elements, it is evident that much of Clarke county rises but little above the ocean level, as that level now exists. It is, however, only necessary to examine the entire coast of the United States from New-York harbor, if no further northeastward, round to the Sabine, to find every where evidence of an elevation at some former period far above the present. The immense shell banks are one, and scarce need any other element to support the preceding conclusion.

At some very remote period in the history of our planet, Saurian, or lizard-like reptilia, appear to have been the most abundant of its animals. Of these genera the most remarkable yet remaining as living beings are the various genera of crocodiles and alligators. Some of the ancient species appear from their remains to have very far exceeded in size any of their living congenera. Of the extinct, the most remarkable were the Icthyosaurus, Megalosaurus, and, nearly allied, the Iguanodon. The gigantic Dinotherium was a warm-blooded quadruped, and, though similar to the yet existing Morses, was also an aquatic creature; differing, however, in all other respects from Saurians.

From the location of their extinct remains, and that of their living congenera, the Saurian tribes appear to have existed and continue to exist in shallows, with muddy alluvial bottoms, along sea-coasts, or along rivers and marshes at no great distance from sea-coasts. Though tropical countries are more congenial, the peculiar physiology of these reptilia enables them to exist on the earth considerably beyond tropical limits, as is the case with the alligator of the United States.

The writer of these observations had a long series of seasons to observe the habits of the alligator. When the air and water rise to between forty and fifty degrees above Fahrenheit's scale — and the higher increase the effects — the alligator in the water is excessively active when in pursuit of prey. On the contrary, when the temperature falls below forty degrees of Fahrenheit, and before coming down to thirty-two degrees, or freezing of water, the alligator sinks and lies torpid in its oozy bed until its requisite warmth restores it to active life. Hence a traveller may visit the alligator region at one season, and see those disgusting reptiles in abundance; and another may visit the same region at another season without being able to see a single trace to show that ever such an animal was its inhabitant.

These laws of organic life were, we may safely conclude, at all times common to the Saurian tribes, and accounts why their remains are found in places and climates where apparently their congenera could not now exist. To speak particularly of the delta of the Mississippi and adjacent places, I have long observed that, of the thousands of alligators which hibernate in the mud at the bottoms of the ponds, lagoons, and water-courses, many annually remain buried, and nearly all are thus ultimately inhumed. If, therefore, we suppose a further depression of the Gulf of Mexico to take place, and, as has evidently been the case in Clarke county, surfaces laid permanently bare, which are now covered with water, thousands and tens of thousands of remains of alligators would be discovered.

The animal remains found in Clarke county have been those of a species or genus far more gigantic than the living Saurians of the adjacent regions; but there is every rational reason to regard their location and preservation to have arisen from the common laws of their congenera.

WILLIAM DARBY.

[From the Mobile Commercial Register of September 1.]

ALLENTON, WILCOX COUNTY, (Ala,)
August 25, 1841.

Some account of very large Fossil Bones found during the present month, in Clarke county, Alabama.

Having been informed by Madam Rumor, that the bones of a large, lizard-like animal, sixty or seventy feet in length, were on the plantation of Judge J. C. Creagh, of Clarke county, I went to the spot. The Judge told me that there was little probability of getting any thing like an entire skeleton; that he had been anxious to get one for many years; that a few years ago, he had a Mr. Wilson on his plantation, of Wilson, three miles from Judge Creagh's, who commenced digging out the bones of one which appeared to approximate to something like a skeleton. They dug out thirteen vertebræ, (this was in the fall,) when they desisted from their labors, intending to resume them in the spring. In the spring, Wilson informed the Judge that the frost had caused the bones dug out and left on the same spot to crumble, so that

they were of little value; and so the matter rested. We repaired to the place, found ten of the thirteen vertebræ in a tolerable state of preservation, and immediately begun digging for the remainder. After digging for several days, we found thirty-four vertebræ; making, with the other ten, forty-four, which were nearly entire. These were generally found in a continuous line, nearly joined together. These vertebræ are mostly from twelve to sixteen inches in length, and from six to twelve inches in diameter, all measuring fifty feet in length! Only three of the tail and two of the neck vertebræ were found, besides many fragments of the ribs, and some few of the leg bones. We labored hard and sought in vain for a head. The head, to correspond with the other parts of the animal, must have been ten or fifteen feet long. Since very few of the tail and neck bones have been found to make the fifty feet in length obtained, the entire animal cannot have been less than seventy or eighty feet long! Some idea of the immense size of these bones may be formed from the fact, that they made two heavy wagon loads for two yoke of oxen, over a good road. They are now laid out at their length in Judge Creagh's yard, for the inspection of the curious. They will be shipped for New York towards the last of next December. These bones were found nearly at the foot of the hill, inclining at an angle of about fifteen degrees. The tail vertebræ were about a foot deep; those of the back increased in depth towards where the head ought to have been, till they were six or seven feet beneath the surface. The soil has been in cultivation for thirty years; and to the depth of from one to two feet, is the rich black land peculiar to the prairies; beneath which is a whitish marl, two to four feet thick, containing a few shells. At the depth of about seven feet, is a black clay, or blue marl, soft and tenacious to the touch. Many sharks' teeth, oyster and other shells, of species now living in the neighboring seas, are found scattered over and beneath the surface; clearly showing it to belong to the upper tertiary or miocene formation of Lyell. These bones belong to an extinct species of Saurian, (or lizard-like animal,) whose principal element was the water, called the Basilosaurus, (or king-lizard,) by Harlan, from some few bones received a few years ago at Philadelphia from Louisiana. Subsequently, Judge Creagh sent a few vertebræ, some ribs, and part of a jaw-bone to Philadelphia, an account of which was published in the transactions of the Geological Society of Pennsylvania.

These animals must have once existed in great numbers, especially in the vicinity of Judge Creagh's, where, in almost every limestone field, fragments of bones, (mostly vertebræ,) are scattered in profusion over the surface. Great numbers have been burnt to get them out of the way of the plough. The inhabitants have often used the vertebræ as andirons. Even now cart-loads of the broken fragments of different skeletons are there. These bones lie so near and upon the surface, and so many of them are destroyed, that there is now little hope of getting any thing like a perfect skeleton. Judge Creagh has corresponded for several years with scientific men at the North, for whom

he has been anxious to procure one, without success. The nearest approximation to the skeleton of any one animal yet obtained, is that part of one now lying in the yard at Judge Creagh's.

S. B. BUCKLEY.

CHINESE PROCLAMATIONS.

Imperial Edict. On the 2nd of the 3d moon, (March 24th, 1841,) the imperial commands were received, as follows:

On a former occasion, the English rebels, having attacked and destroyed our fortresses of Shakuk and Takuk I., the Emperor had therefore already repeatedly transmitted my imperial will, clearly commanding Keshen and Eleang to exercise a rigorous increase of determined opposition, and to advance, attack, and exterminate the enemy.

But at present the Bocca Tigris has fallen, and the English barbarians, taking occasion to enter far into the river with large forces, have advanced upon and attacked Woochung (near to Whampoa,) wounding our great generals, and slaying our troops. Such wickedness and guilt as this it would be most difficult, indeed, for all the waves of the eastern ocean to wash out. Keshen and Eleang were charged personally to defend this said region, but in what manner have they managed affairs? and what kind of hearts must they really possess, that not an iota of defensive care has been taken?

Keshen, having received bribes, (from the English,) an imperial messenger was sent to arrest him, and bring him to condign punishment; and General Ho, together with the judge, intendant of circuit, literary chancellor, and the foo and hëen magistrates, have all already been deprived of their rank, but still retained in office.

It is decidedly requisite that Yihshan, Lungwan and Yangfang should, with vengeful efforts, visit death upon the English, in order to redeem their former errors.

I, the Emperor, have specially summoned my imperial younger brother Meenfang, together with the high Minister Hoo, to lead forth a grand army, fifty thousand strong, and by journeying day and night, to repair to Canton with all haste; and let the vengeance of Heaven be exhibited by not allowing a single English sail to return, but sweeping them clean from the face of the seas, (Van Tromp!) in order to fill my imperial mind with gratification. RESPECT THIS.

The imperial commands are again received, as follows:

The English rebels, having entered the river with their troops, daring to seize upon the confines of the city, creating confusion and disturbance, contemptuously regarding our Celestial dynasty, and wounding our high generals and troops, have aroused our deepest indignation. The origin of the above proceedings is found in the fact of

the whole of our officers being affrighted, and not daring to attack them; and thus matters have come to this. I, the Emperor, now order Meenfang, and the great Minister Hoo to lead forth the army of fifty thousand, and most decidedly make a thorough extermination of the English rebels, in order to tranquillize the hearts of our people. But if you dare to be cowardly, and privately of your own accord proceed to make peace, most certainly will you be put to death. Let the two words "make peace" for ever after this find no place in your hearts, nor ever give them form by writing them out. If you both, (Meenfang and Hoo,) do not tremblingly carry out my imperial design, then are you not the Son and Minister of our realm. And should you dare to become tardy in your duties, and listen to their pretensions to "make peace," I, the Emperor, will place myself at the head of a mighty force, and most uncompromisingly make an end of English guilt. All the troops of Këëlin, Woolung and Sŏlun will also hasten to assemble at the capital, that we may altogether advance and exterminate, not allowing so much as a bit of broken plank of the English to return; then will be laid aside my imperial resentment. RESPECT THIS.

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Imperial Edict. On the 8th of the 3d moon, (30th March, 1841,) the imperial commands were received, as follows:

It appears that the English barbarians, being perversely rebellious, have hostilely approached near to the confines of the city (of Canton), and so supremely outraging all laws, that the indignation of both gods and men are aroused, and with which imperial heaven will not bear. An official document has been presented to the court in which they (the English) are represented as submissively seeking peace, but it is most difficult to regard them with leniency, and as they have become so extravagantly disobedient, we now swear that both shall not stand, (uncompromising extermination of one or the other of the contending parties)! Let Yihshan, therefore, and Lung, Yang, Ho, E, Lin, and Tang put in readiness our troops, and most peremptorily make an entire end of the whole, not allowing one barbarian to escape back to his country. And I, the Emperor, will summon a great army, that from the north we may exterminate them by destroying their nests and dens, (in England and India,) thus cutting them off both root and branch, and not allowing them one foot of ground, in order to appease my imperial wrath. Keshen, having received bribes and hired our troops (not to fight), I order that he forthwith be cut in sunder at the waist. And let those who officially attended him, whether great or small, his relations, and all who appertain to him, with those, too, who were arranging the affairs with him, be all indiscriminately decapitated. And let Paou tsung, who was traitorously combined with the English in the affair, be put to a slow and ignominious death, by having his flesh cut from his bones by small bits, let his native place be laid waste for a hundred le around, and let all his relations be sentenced to the punishment of transportation.

Let the peacock's feather be plucked from the cap of Yihshan for his imbecility and tardiness in bringing forward the troops; let Lungwan be disgraced two degrees of rank; and let Yangfang be deprived of the truly brave rank of How. And let every officer in the province of Canton, whether high or subordinate, be deprived of his official button until they make good their delinquencies by efficiency of effort. RESPECT THIS.

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Proclamation, by H. E. Ke, the new Governor of Kwangtung. Ke, Assistant Guardian of the Prince, a Director of the Board of War, and Governor of the two Kwang Provinces, proclaims his commands for full information. Whereas I, the Governor, having been invested with the rule of this territory, it becomes matter of first importance to tranquillize the people. In consequence of the English barbarians having thrown the affairs of the Provincial city into confusion, our mercantile people both within and without the walls dwell in disquietude. During the past month, the said English barbarians earnestly requested to have commercial intercourse, and in regard to which Yang, the Assistant Commissioner and high Minister, and E the Lieutenant Governor, have already made a true representation to the court.

At present, Yih, the rebel-quelling general, and Yang the assistant minister, together with myself, the Governor, all respectfully wait until the day his Majesty's will arrives, when we shall arrange matters, in obedience to the imperial commands.

It is specially to be feared that you mercantile people, upon seeing such great bodies of troops assembling together, may suppose that there are certainly going to be battle and extermination, and dreading the confusion, you may, therefore, previously remove your families and goods out of the way. It is on this accouut, therefore, that we hasten to proclaim to you our commands. It is requisite, that each of you remain quiet without fear; and let those who have already removed to other places immediately return without delay. Your persons and families shall be as safe as the person and family of me the Governor; and most certainly shall you have the full protection of the laws. Decidedly need you not have the slightest apprehension or surmise of bringing upon yourselves after repentance. A special Proclamation.

Taoukwang, 21st year, 3d moon, 25th day, (16th April,) 1841.

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Proclamation from the Imperial Commissioners. Yih, pacificator of the rebels and generalissimo, with the assistant great ministers, Lung and Yang, issue this proclamation for the clear understanding of affairs:

It is known, that the foundations of the empire are the people, and that the safety of the people is the army; and, therefore, as they are

mutually dependant on, they should regard each other with mutual good feeling.

The Province of Canton has always been reported as a rich and extensive department, a district famous for learned and wealthy men.

Our dynasty has fed and nourished (the black haired people) for more than two hundred years, and has kept the empire in peace and tranquillity for a long period, and the people have never seen a *red coat;* and so, if one person acts disgracefully and opposes the laws, the whole people are alarmed as at the sound of the wind and the cry of the stork, thinking soldiers are coming. But our emperor, to rescue his people from their difficulties, orders his officers to lead forth their troops.

When I (Yihshan) first seated myself in my chariot, I heard that since the rebellious barbarians first bolted into the river of the city, great numbers of the trading community have removed themselves. Now that troops are assembling from all quarters, the strength of our forces cannot be said to be slender; nor can the city and the surrounding land be said to be undefended; grain and provisions cannot be said to be scarce; our military weapons cannot be said to be out of order. Therefore, ye traders, you must rest in tranquillity without any apprehensions, and all of ye in the city be of one mind. On this account we issue these perspicuous orders. After this proclamation is issued, let those who have not removed dwell in tranquillity, rejoicing in their occupations, and those who have removed must forthwith return, and all peacefully pursue their different callings.

The corps of public officers have hitherto been the people's hope and dependence; and more especially now they cannot lightly desert their village wells.

Hitherto the barbarians have been respectfully obedient to the empire, and already have they been permitted to open their holds and commence trading; therefore it is essentially requisite to preserve tranquillity, and not give way to anxiety and fear. As to the soldiers, they have strict prohibitory warnings; yet if they cause agitation and trouble, the people are permitted to collar and carry them to the camps, where they will be ruled by military law; decidedly no indulgence will be shown them. And, ye people, be not dilatory, nor stand gaping about through suspicion. A special proclamation.

3d moon, 29 day, (April 20.)

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE CABINET.

Among the most important political events of the year, is the dissolution of the Harrison Cabinet. All the members of this Cabinet, appointed by General Harrison on his coming into office on the 4th of March, had been continued in office by his successor, and appeared to

enjoy his entire confidence, up to the date of the events related in the annexed correspondence. From the importance of this change in the administration, it is deemed proper to record here the documents, in which the causes of it are stated by the respective parties. The Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and the Navy, with the Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General, offered their resignations, and they were accepted September 11, two days before the termination of the Extra Session, and on the same day the President laid before the Senate a nomination of their successors, which nominations were approved. Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, alone of the Harrison Cabinet remained.

Letter of Resignation of J. J. Crittenden, Attorney-General, to the President.

WASHINGTON, September 11, 1841.

SIR: Circumstances have occurred, in the course of your Administration, and chiefly in the exercise by you of the veto power, which constrain me to believe that my longer continuance in office as a member of your Cabinet, will be neither agreeable to you, useful to the country, nor honorable to myself.

Do me the justice, Mr. President, to believe that this conclusion has been adopted neither capriciously nor in any spirit of party feeling or personal hostility, but from a *sense of duty*, which, mistaken though it may be, is yet so sincerely entertained, that I cheerfully sacrifice to it the advantages and distinction of office.

Be pleased, therefore, to accept this as my resignation of the office of Attorney-General of the United States.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

THE PRESIDENT.

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Letter of Resignation of Mr. Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury, to the President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 11, 1841.

SIR: After the most calm and careful consideration, and viewing the subject in all the aspects in which it presents itself to my mind, I have come to the conclusion that I ought no longer to remain a member of your Cabinet. I therefore resign the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and beg you to accept this as my letter of resignation.

To avoid misunderstanding, I distinctly declare that I do not consider a difference of opinion as to the charter of a National Bank a sufficient reason for dissolving the ties which have existed between us. Though I look upon this measure as one of vast importance to the prosperity of the country, and though I should have deeply deplored your inability or unwillingness to accord it to the wishes of the People and the

States, so unequivocally expressed through their Representatives, still, upon this and this alone, unconnected with other controlling circumstances, I should not have felt bound to resign the place which I hold in your Administration. But those controlling circumstances do exist, and I will, in my own justification, place them in connexion before you.

It is but just to you to say, that the bill which first passed the two Houses of Congress, and which was returned, with your objections, on the 16th of August, did never, in its progress, as far as I know or believe, receive at any time either your express or implied assent. So far as that bill was known to me, or as I was consulted upon it, I endeavored to bring its provisions as nearly as possible in accordance with what I understood to be your views, and rather *hoped* than *expected* your approval. I knew the extent to which you were committed on the question. I knew the pertinacity with which you adhered to your expressed opinions, and I dreaded from the first the most disastrous consequences, when the project of compromise, which I presented at an early day, was rejected.

It is equally a matter of justice to you and to myself to say, that the bill which I reported to the two Houses of Congress at the commencement of the session, in obedience to their call, was modified so as to meet your approbation. You may not, it is true, have read the bill throughout, and examined every part of it; but the 16th fundamental article, which became the contested question of principle, was freely discussed between us, and it was understood and unequivocally sanctioned by yourself. The last clause in the bill, also, which contained a reservation of power in Congress, was inserted on the 9th of June, in your presence, and with your approbation; though you at one time told me that, in giving your sanction to the bill, you would accompany it with an explanation of your understanding of that last clause.

In this condition of things, though I greatly regretted your veto on the bill as it passed the two Houses of Congress, and though I foresaw the excitement and agitation which it would produce among the people, yet, considering the changes which the bill had undergone in its passage, and its variance from the one you had agreed to sanction, I could not find in that act enough to disturb the confidential relations which existed between us. I was disposed to attribute this act, fraught with mischief as it was, to pure and honorable motives, and to a conscientious conviction on your part that the bill in some of its provisions conflicted with the constitution. But that opinion of your course on the bill which has just been returned to Congress with your second veto, I do not and cannot entertain. Recur to what has passed between us with respect to it, and you will at once perceive that such opinion is impossible.

On the morning of the 16th of August, I called at your chamber, and found you preparing your first veto message, to be despatched to the Senate. The Secretary of War came in also, and you read a portion of the message to us. He observed that, though the veto would create

a great sensation in Congress, yet he thought the minds of our friends better prepared for it than they were some days ago, and he hoped it would be calmly received, especially as it did not shut out all hope of a bank. To this you replied, that you really thought there ought to be no difficulty about it; that you had sufficiently indicated in your veto message what kind of a bank you would approve, and that Congress might, if they saw fit, pass such a one in three days.

The 18th being the day for our regular Cabinet meeting, we all assembled, all except Messrs. Crittenden and Granger, and you told us that you had had a long conversation with Messrs. Berrien and Sergeant, who professed to come in behalf of the Whigs of the two Houses, to endeavor to strike out some measure, which would be generally acceptable. That you had your doubts about the propriety of conversing with them yourself, and thought it more proper that you should commune with them through your constitutional advisers. You expressed a wish that the whole subject should be postponed till the next session of Congress. You spoke of the delay in the Senate of the consideration of your veto message, and expressed anxiety as to the tone and temper which the debate would assume.

Mr. Badger said that, on inquiry, he was happy to find that the best temper prevailed in the two Houses. He believed they were perfectly ready to take up the bill reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, and pass it at once. You replied, "Talk not to me of Mr. Ewing's bill; it contains that odious feature of local discounts, which I have repudiated in my message." I then said to you, "I have no doubt, sir, that the House, having ascertained your views, will pass a bill in conformity to them, provided they can be satisfied that it would answer the purposes of the Treasury, and relieve the country." You then said, "Cannot my Cabinet see that this is brought about? You must stand by me in this emergency. Cannot you see that a bill passes Congress, such as I can approve without inconsistency?" I declared again my belief that such a bill might be passed. And you then said to me, "What do you understand to be my opinions? State them, so that I may see that there is no misapprehension about them."

I then said that I understood you to be of opinion, that Congress might charter a Bank in the District of Columbia, giving it its location here. To this you assented. That they might authorize such bank to establish offices of discount and deposite in the several States, with the assent of the States. To this you replied, "Don't name discounts; they have been the source of the most abominable corruptions, and are wholly unnecessary to enable the bank to discharge its duties to the Government and the country."

I observed in reply, that I was proposing nothing, but simply endeavoring to state what I had understood to be your opinion as to the powers which Congress might constitutionally confer on a bank; that on that point I stood corrected. I then proceeded to say that I understood you to be of opinion that Congress might authorize such bank to establish agencies in the several States, with power to deal in bills of

exchange, without the assent of the States, to which you replied, "Yes, if they be foreign bills, or bills drawn in one State and payable in another. That is all the power necessary for transmitting the public funds and regulating exchanges in the country."

Mr. Webster then expressed, in strong terms, his opinion, that such a charter would answer all just purposes of Governnent, and be satisfactory to the people; and declared his preference for it over any which had been proposed, especially as it dispensed with the assent of the States to the creation of an institution necessary for carrying on the fiscal operations of Government. He examined it at some length, both as to its constitutionality and its influence on the currency and the exchanges, in all which views you expressed your concurrence, desired that such a bill should be introduced, and especially that it should go into the hands of some of your *friends*. To my inquiry, whether Mr. Sergeant would be agreeable to you, you replied that he would. You especially requested Mr. Webster and myself to communicate with Messrs. Berrien and Sergeant on the subject, to whom you said you had promised to address a note, but you doubted not that this personal communication would be equally satisfactory. You desired us, also, in communicating with those gentlemen, not to commit you personally, lest, this being recognized as your measure, it might be made subject of comparison to your prejudice in the course of discussion. You and Mr. Webster then conversed about the particular wording of the sixteenth fundamental article, containing the grant of power to deal in exchanges, and of the connexion in which that grant should be introduced; you also spoke of the name of the institution, desiring that *that* should be changed.

To this I objected, as it would probably be made a subject of ridicule, but you insisted that there was much in a name, and this institution ought not to be called a bank. Mr. Webster undertook to adapt it in this particular to your wishes. Mr. Bell then observed to Mr. Webster and myself, that we had no time to lose; that if this were not immediately attended to, another bill, less exceptionable, might be got up and reported. We replied that we would lose no time. Mr. Webster accordingly called on Messrs. Berrien and Sergeant immediately, and I waited on them by his appointment at 5 o'clock on the same day, and agreed upon the principles of the bill in accordance with your expressed wishes. And I am apprized of the fact, though it did not occur in my presence, that after the bill was drawn up, and before it was reported, it was seen and examined by yourself; that your attention was specially called to the sixteenth fundamental article; that on full examination you concurred in its provisions; that at the same time its name was so modified as to meet your approbation; and the bill was reported and passed, in all essential particulars, as it was when it came through your hands.

You asked Mr. Webster and myself each to prepare and present you an argument touching the constitutionality of the bill; and before those arguments could be prepared and read by you, you declared, as

I heard and believe, to gentlemen, members of the House, that you would cut off your right hand rather than approve it. After this new resolution was taken, you asked and earnestly urged the members of your Cabinet to postpone the bill; but you would neither give yourself, nor suffer them to give, any assurance of your future course, in case of such postponement. By some of us, and I was myself one, the effort was made to gratify your wishes, in the only way in which it could be done with propriety; that is, by obtaining the general concurrence of the whig members of the two Houses in the postponement. It failed, as I have reason to believe, because you would give no assurance that the delay was not sought as a means and occasion for hostile movements. During the season of deep feeling and earnest exertion on our part, while we were zealously devoting our talents and influence to serve and to sustain you, the very secrets of our Cabinet councils made their appearance in an infamous paper printed in a neighboring city, the columns of which were daily charged with flattery of yourself and foul abuse of your Cabinet. All this I bore; for I felt that my services, so long as they could avail, were due to the nation — to that great and magnanimous people, whose suffrages elevated your predecessor to the station which you now fill, and whose united voices approved his act when he summoned us around him, to be his counsellors; and I felt that what was due to his memory, to the injunctions which he has left us in his last dying words, and to the People, whose servants we were, had not all been performed until every means was tried, and every hope had failed of carrying out the true principles upon which the mighty movement was founded, that elevated him and you to power.

This bill, framed and fashioned according to your own suggestions, in the initiation of which I and another member of your Cabinet were made by you the agents and the negotiators, was passed by large majorities through the two Houses of Congress, and sent to you, and you rejected it. Important as was the part which I had taken, at your request, in the origination of this bill, and deeply as I was committed for your action upon it, you never consulted me on the subject of the veto message. You did not even refer to it in conversation, and the first notice I had of its contents was derived from rumor.

And to me, at least, you have done nothing to wipe away the personal indignity arising out of the act. I gathered, it is true, from your conversation, shortly after the bill had passed the House, that you had a strong purpose to reject it; but nothing was said like softening or apology to me, either in reference to myself or to those with whom I had communicated at your request; and who had acted themselves and induced the two Houses to act upon the faith of that communication. And, strange as it may seem, the Veto Message attacks in an especial manner the very provisions which were inserted at your request; and even the name of the corporation, which was not only agreed to by you, but especially changed to meet your expressed wishes, is made the subject of your criticism. Different men might view this transaction in different points of light; but, under these circumstances, as a matter of

personal honor, it would be hard for me to remain of your counsel, to seal my lips and leave unexplained and undisclosed where lies in this transaction the departure from straightforwardness and candor. So far, indeed, from admitting the encouragement which you gave to this bill in its inception, and explaining and excusing your sudden and violent hostility towards it, you throw into your Veto Message an interrogatory, equivalent to an assertion that it was such a bill as you had already declared could not receive your sanction. Such is the obvious effect of the first interrogatory clause on the second page. It has all the force of an assertion, without its open fairness. I have met and refuted this, the necessary inference from your language, in my preceding statement, the correctness of which you I am sure will not call in question.

Your veto to the first bill you rested on constitutional ground and the high convictions of conscience; and no man, in my opinion, had a right to question your sincerity. I so said, and I so acted; for, through all the contest and collision that arose out of that act, you had my adherence and support. But how is it with respect to this? The subject of a bank is not new to you; it is more than twenty years that you have made it an object of consideration and of study, especially in its connexion with the constitutional powers of the General Government. You, therefore, could not be, and you were not, taken unprepared on this question. The bill which I reported to Congress, with your approbation, at the commencement of the session, had the clause relating to agencies, and the power to deal in exchanges, as strongly developed as the one you have now rejected, and equally without the assent of the States. You referred specially and with approbation to that clause, many days after, in a conversation held in the Department of State. You sanctioned it in this particular bill, as detailed above. And no doubt was thrown out on the subject by you, in my hearing, or within my knowledge, until the letter of Mr. Botts came to your hands. Soon after the reading of that letter, you threw out strong intimations that you would veto the bill if it were not postponed. That letter I did and do most unequivocally condemn, but it did not affect the constitutionality of the bill, or justify you in rejecting it on that ground; it could affect only the expediency of your action; and whatever you may now believe as to the scruples existing in your mind, in this and in a kindred source, there is strong ground to believe they have their origin.

If I be right in this, and I doubt not I am, here is a great public measure demanded by the country, passed upon and approved by the representatives of the States and the People, rejected by you as President, on grounds having no origin in conscience, and no reference to the public good. The rejection of this measure, too, continues the purse with the sword in the hands of the Executive, from which we strove to wrest it in the contest which elevated you and your predecessor to power. I cannot concur in this your course and policy. In or out of office, my opinions remain unchanged. I cannot abandon the principles for which during all of my political career, I have struggled;

especially I cannot be one of the instruments, by which the Executive wields these combined, accumulated, and dangerous powers.

These, sir, are the reasons for the important step which I have felt it my duty to take, and I submit them as its justification.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

T. EWING.

To the President.

Letter of Mr. Webster to Hiram Ketchum, Esq. of New York.

Washington, Sept. 11, 1841.

My Dear Sir, — I thank you for your kind and friendly letter.

You will have learned that Messrs. Ewing, Bell, Badger, and Crittenden, have resigned their respective offices. Probably Mr. Granger may feel bound to follow the example. This occurrence can hardly cause you the same degree of regret which it has occasioned to me; as they are not only friends, but persons with whom I have had, for some time, a daily official intercourse. I could not partake in this movement.

It is supposed to be justified, I presume, by the differences which have arisen between the President and Congress, upon the means of establishing a proper fiscal agency, restoring a sound state of the currency; and collateral matters, growing out of these differences. I regret these differences as deeply as any man; but I have not been able to see in what manner the resignation of the Cabinet was likely either to remove or mitigate the evils produced by them.

On the contrary, my only reliance for a remedy for those evils has been, and is, on the union, conciliation, and perseverance of the whole Whig party, and I by no means despair of seeing yet accomplished, by these means, all that we desire. It may render us more patient under disappointment in regard to one measure, to recollect, as is justly stated by the President in his last message, how great a number of important measures have been already successfully carried through. I hardly know when such a mass of business has been despatched in a single session of Congress.

The annual winter session is now near at hand; the same Congress is again to assemble, and feeling as deeply as I ever did, the indispensable necessity of some suitable provision for the keeping of the public money, for aid to the operation of the Treasury, and to the high public interests of currency and exchange, I am not in haste to believe that the party, which has now the predominance, will not, in these respects, yet fulfil the expectations of the country. If it shall not, then our condition is forlorn indeed. But for one, I will not give up the hope.

My particular connexion with the Administration, however, is with another Department. I think very humbly — none can think more humbly — of the value of the services which I am able to render to the public in that post. But as there is, so far as I know, on all subjects

affecting our foreign relations, a concurrence in opinion between the President and myself; and as there is nothing to disturb the harmony of our intercourse, I have not felt it consistent with the duty which I owe to the country, to run the risk, by any sudden or abrupt proceeding, of embarrassing the Executive, in regard to subjects and questions now immediately pending, and which intimately affect the preservation of the peace of the country.

I am, dear sir, with constant regard, yours, &c. &c.

(Signed) DANIEL WEBSTER.

H. KETCHUM, Esq. New York.

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Letter of Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, to the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1841.

To Messrs. Gales & Seaton:

GENTLEMEN: Lest any misapprehension should exist, as to the reasons which have led me to differ from the course pursued by my late colleagues, I wish to say that I remain in my place, first, because I have seen no sufficient reasons for the dissolution of the late Cabinet, by the voluntary act of its own members,

I am perfectly persuaded of the absolute necessity of an institution, under the authority of Congress, to aid revenue and financial operations, and to give the country the blessings of a good currency and cheap exchanges.

Notwithstanding what has passed, I have confidence that the President will co-operate with the Legislature in overcoming all difficulties in the attainment of these objects; and it is to the union of the Whig party, — by which I mean the whole party, the Whig President, the Whig Congress, and the Whig People, — that I look for a realization of our wishes. I can look no where else.

In the second place, if I had seen reasons to resign my office, I should not have done so without giving the President reasonable notice, and affording him time to select the hands to which he should confide the delicate and important affairs now pending in this Department.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

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Letter of Mr. Bell, Secretary of War, to the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: Doubts have been attempted to be cast upon the correctness of Mr. Ewing's statement in relation to the part taken by the President in getting up the Fiscal Corporation Bill, by arguing that there was an impropriety in making it, which ought to deprive it of

credit. There are circumstances in this case distinguishing it from all others that I recollect of the kind. It grows out of a matter of official business, transacted between high public functionaries, and is of public and general concern. The public and open conduct of one of these high functionaries is in direct opposition to what the other had, by his express direction and authority, affirmed as to his intentions and purposes. There can, I humbly submit, be no serious question in such a case upon the point of personal propriety, when the injured party seeks to vindicate his honor by disclosing the truth. The obligations arising out of confidential relations, in private or public affairs, are founded in mutual trust. He that disregards his own confidential pledges and engagements, cannot allege the obligation of confidence, in the same transaction, against the natural right of self-defence belonging to the injured party. For any thing that can ever be known to the contrary, it may have been the object of the original pledge or engagement to sacrifice those who trusted and were misled by it. For these reasons, I do not hesitate to furnish for publication, the accompanying statement, which contains all the facts and circumstances within my knowledge, that occur to me as being materially connected with the subject of difference. I do this as an act of justice not only to Mr. Ewing, who requested it, but to myself and the public.

I avail myself of this occasion to say, that I have at no time regarded a difference of opinion between the President and myself in relation to a Bank, however important the subject, as sufficient of itself to justify a resignation of the office which I lately held in the Executive Administration of the Government. Nor was it because the President thought proper to trifle with or mislead his Cabinet, as there is but too much reason to believe he intended to do, in the affair of the last Fiscal Bank Bill, that I resigned my place. There were other, and some of them pre-existing causes, for such a course, which many will regard as sufficient of themselves; and which could not have been overlooked. But it was possible to explain or remove them, and therefore they were not promptly acted upon. The last act of the President, however, was conclusive of the true character of all the other occurrences or circumstances which had previously awakened curiosity or excited distrust.

I shall, at my leisure, state the reasons more at large, which impelled me to the course I have thought proper to adopt, and at the same time furnish a narrative of all the causes, so far as they fell under my observation, which have resulted in the separation of Mr. Tyler from the party which brought him into power, and the breaking up of the Whig Administration.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BELL.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON.

STATEMENT.

I called to see the President on official business on the morning (Monday, 16th August,) before the first Veto Message was sent in. I found him reading the message to the Secretary of the Treasury. He did me the honor to read the material passages to me. Upon reading that part of it which treats of the superior importance and value of the business done by the late Bank of the United States in furnishing exchanges between the different States and sections of the Union, I was so strongly impressed with the idea that he meant to intimate that he would have no objections to a bank which should be restricted to dealing in exchanges, that I interrupted him in the reading, and asked if I was to understand, by what he had just read, that he was prepared to give his assent to a bank in the District of Columbia, with offices or agencies in the States, having the privilege, without their assent, to deal in exchanges between them, and in foreign bills. He promptly replied, that he thought experience had shown the necessity of such a power in the Government. I could not restrain the immediate expression of my gratification upon hearing this avowal. I said to the President at once, that what I had feared would lead to fatal dissensions among our friends, I now regarded as rather fortunate than otherwise; that his veto of the bill then before him, would lead to the adoption of a much better one. I also congratulated him upon the happy circumstance of the delay which had taken place in sending in his veto message. The heat and violence which might have been expected if the veto had been sent in immediately on the passage of the bill, would now be avoided. Time had been given for cool reflection, and as the message did not exclude the idea of a bank in some form, no unpleasant consequences would be likely to follow. He expressed his great surprise that there should be so much excitement upon this subject; said that he had had his mind made up upon the bill before him from the first, but had delayed his message, that there should be time for the excitement to wear off; that nothing could be more easy than to pass a bill which would answer all necessary purposes; that it could be done in three days. The next day, having occasion to see the President again, he requested me to furnish him with such information as the War Department afforded of the embarrassments attending the transfer and disbursement of the public revenue to distant points on the frontier, in Florida, &c. He at the same time requested me to draw up a brief statement of my views upon the subject, showing the practical advantages and necessity of such a fiscal institution as he had thought of proposing. Such information as I could hastily collect from the heads of the principal disbursing bureaux of the Department, I handed to him on the evening of the same day, knowing that time was of the utmost importance, in the state in which the question then was. He received the statements I gave him with manifest indifference, and alarmed me by remarking that he had began to doubt whether he would give his assent (as I understood him) to any bank.

The next day, (Wednesday, 18th August,) was the stated time for the weekly meeting of the Cabinet with the President. Mr. Webster, Mr. Ewing, and myself, went at ten o'clock in the morning, and were informed that the President was engaged with Mersrs. Berrien, Sergeant, and, I think, Mr. Dawson, of Georgia. We waited until they retired, and the President made his appearance about three quarters of an hour afterwards. Mr. Badger came in soon after the President joined us. Messrs. Crittenden and Granger did not attend. The conference which ensued was a long one, lasting two hours at least, according to my recollection. I cannot pretend to detail all that was said; neither can I undertake to give the language employed by the President upon every point, nor of the members of the Cabinet. I can only state the substance of what was said upon those points which most attracted my attention.

The President commenced by stating that he had been waited upon that morning by a committee of Members of Congress, who desired to know his views upon the subject of a bank — such an one as he could sanction. He had given them no satisfaction upon that subject, but had informed them that he would first consult with his constitutional advisers — his Cabinet — through whom he thought it most regular that his views should be communicated. He asked the opinion of his Cabinet upon the correctness of the ground he had taken; remarking at the same time, that the habit of expressing his views to Members of Congress upon subjects of so much interest subjected him to great embarrassment and much misrepresentation. That question being disposed of, the President adverted briefly, but without much connexion, to the relation in which he stood to the Bank question, and his disposition to go as far as he could to comply with the wishes of his friends. He spoke of the relation that existed between him and his Cabinet, and how necessary it was that he should have their support. Would they stand by him? He much preferred that the whole subject should be postponed until the next session; but if it was necessary to act now, he thought a plan might be devised, which, with their coöperation, might be carried through. He wondered why the Senate continued to postpone acting upon his Veto Message, which was yet to be disposed of. He supposed it might be to hold it as a rod over his head; and had some doubts whether it was proper that he should consider further upon the subject until the Senate had decided what they would do with the bill then before them. Some one present assured him that the postponement of the question pending in the Senate was intended to give time for reflection, and to prevent an intemperate debate.

The President then gave the outline of such a bank or fiscal institution as he thought he could sanction. It was to be in the District of Columbia, to have the privilege of issuing its own notes, receive moneys on deposite, and to deal in bills of exchange between the States and between the United States and foreign States. But he wished to have the opinion of his Cabinet upon it. His own consistency and reputation

must be looked to. He considered his Cabinet his friends, who must stand by and defend whatever he did upon the subject. He appealed particularly to Mr. Webster for his opinion upon the point of consistency; and whether there was not a clear distinction between the old Bank of the United States — *A Bank of Discount and Deposite* — and the one he now thought of proposing; and whether the constitutional question was not different. He reminded us that, in all his former speeches and reports, he had taken the ground that Congress had no constitutional power to charter a bank which had the power of local discount. Mr. Webster pointed out the distinction between the two plans in a manner which appeared to be satisfactory to him. The substance of what he said was, as I understood him, as follows: — He had a decided preference for a bank upon the plan then proposed over either of those which had been previously spoken of. He reminded the President that he had expressed his preference for a bank which should be restricted in its dealings to bills of exchange, when certain gentlemen from the city of New York were present several weeks before. He then thought, as he did now, that it would answer all useful purposes. One ground of this preference was, and it had great weight with him, that the plan did not contemplate the consent of the States as, in any way or at any time, necessary to its existence or efficiency. He thought the plan proposed at the commencement of the session, generally known as Mr. Ewing's bill, as incongruous and objectionable on this ground. His general course of thinking on such subjects led him to prefer that, whatever power this Government asserted, or was authorized to assert, should be exercised independently of State authority, and of the interference of the States. He thought there could be no doubt of the constitutional power to charter such a bank as was then proposed, according to the President's own mode of thinking upon that subject, if he understood them. Certainly there was a clear distinction between such a Bank and the late Bank of the United States. The one proposed was to be limited in its operation to such objects as were clearly within some of the provisions of the constitution, or such as were clearly necessary in the executions of others. The privilege of issuing its own notes, dealing in exchanges, and of receiving moneys on deposite, all appeared to have immediate reference to, or connexion with the power given in the constitution over commerce between the States, over the currency, and the necessary fiscal operations of the Government in the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue. These were all subjects of national, and not local or State concern. The distinction between this plan and the late Bank of the United States lay in this: the privilege enjoyed by the old Bank, of dealing in local paper, or discounting notes having circulation, as it might be, but between the different streets of commercial points of the same city, had no connexion with the trade or commerce between the States and remote sections of the Union, nor with the transfer of the public money from one point to another; and it had, therefore, no necessary connexion with any of the great national objects, for which the bank was chartered; nor could it

be claimed as an incident to any of the powers given to Congress by the constitution. That privilege, he apprehended, was conferred upon the late bank from the belief, that without it, the stock of the bank could not be profitable; and it was therefore considered as a necessary incident to an institution which was itself but the offspring of an incidental power. Experience, he thought, had shown clearly, that such a privilege was no longer important or necessary. By confining the discounting privilege of the proposed bank to bills of exchange between this country and foreign States, and between the several States of the Union, this objection would not lie against it.

The President expressed his regret, that he had not used the words "bank of *discount* and deposite" in his late message, so that the distinction he now took might be clearly inferred from that message, and he could not then be charged with inconsistency. Mr. Badger said he thought nothing would have been gained by the use of terms "bank of discount and deposite" in his message; for as to the charge of inconsistency, it might and probably would be made against him, for party effect, if he sanctioned the bill then proposed by him, inasmuch as dealing in or buying bills of exchange would be *discounting*, and to that extent make it a bank of discount.

When all the material points appeared to be disposed of, and the members of the Cabinet present had expressed their approbation of the plan the President had suggested, he said that, after all, he would not sanction a bank in the form just agreed upon, if he supposed that it would be made the groundwork or basis of a bank with all the powers of the late Bank of the United States. He never would give his sanction to the power of local discount. He feared that, at the next or succeeding session of Congress, the Whigs would be bringing forward amendments engrafting this power upon any charter he might now approve, and he appealed to his Cabinet to know if they would stand by him, and use their influence in preventing any such movements while his Administration lasted. Mr. Webster and others gave him all proper assurances on this point.

The President thought a capital of fifteen millions of dollars would be sufficient.

A name, he said, was important. What should it be? *Fiscal Institute* would do. It was objected to, and the name of *Fiscal Bank* preferred by a member of the Cabinet. He replied, that there was a great deal in a name, and he did not wish the word "bank" to appear in the bill.

The President then inquired if he was understood. He said there must be no misunderstanding of what he proposed to do. Addressing himself to Mr. Ewing, he asked him if he thought he understood his views fully. Mr. Ewing understood the President to have no objection to a bank in the District of Columbia, with offices of discount and deposite in the States, with their assent. The President interrupted him abruptly, by saying he did not understand him at all; he was not willing to sanction any such bank. I understood his objection to be to the

power of local discount. I supposed Mr. Ewing intended to say, that he understood the President had no *constitutional* objections to such a bank. Mr. Ewing, however, without explaining, went on to say, that he now understood the President to have no objection to a bank in the District of Columbia, with the power to issue its own notes, receive moneys on deposite, with offices or agencies in the States, having the privilege, without their assent, of dealing in bills of exchange drawn in one State or Territory and made payable in another State or Territory of the Union, and in bills between the United States and foreign states or nations.

The President said he was then understood. He requested Mr. Webster particularly to communicate with the gentlemen who had waited upon him that morning, and to let them know the conclusions to which he had come. He also requested Mr. Ewing to aid in getting the subject properly before Congress. He requested that they would take care not to commit him by what they said to members of Congress to any intention to dictate to Congress. They might express their confidence and belief, that such a bill as had just been agreed upon would receive his sanction; but it should be as a mattter of inference from his Veto Message and his general views. He thought he might request that the measure should be put into the hands of some friend of his own, upon whom he could rely. Mr. Sergeant was named, and he expressed himself satisfied that he should have charge of it. He also expressed a wish to see the bill before it was presented to the House, if it could be so managed.

I then said, addressing myself to Messrs. Webster and Ewing, that no time was to be lost in communicating with gentlemen of Congress; that there was danger that Mr. Ewing's bill would be taken up and reported to the House immediately after the bill sent back to the Senate with the President's objections was disposed of.

As the members of the Cabinet rose to depart, or just before, the President requested Messrs. Webster and Ewing, as they had turned their attention more particularly to the subject, to furnish him with written arguments upon the points they had been discussing. He wanted them to fortify his own opinion, and to lay up for future reference.

JOHN BELL.

WASHINGTON, September 20, 1841.

Letter of Mr. Badger, Secretary of the Navy, to the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: I deem it proper to offer a public explanation of some of the reasons which led to my resignation, on the 11th instant, of the office of Secretary of the Navy, and, for that purpose, ask a small space in the National Intelligencer.

At the Cabinet meeting held on the 18th of August last, (the Attorney-General and the Post-master-General being absent,) the subject of

an Exchange Bank, or institution, was brought forward by the President himself, and was fully considered. Into the particulars of what passed I do not propose now to enter. It will be sufficient to say, that it was then distinctly stated and understood, that such an institution met the approbation of the President, and was deemed by him free of constitutional objections; and desired, (if Congress should deem it necessary to act upon the subject during the session,) that such an institution should be adopted by that body, and that the members of his Cabinet should aid in bringing about the result; and Messrs. Webster and Ewing were especially requested by the President to have communication on the subject with certain members of Congress. The institution then spoken of was to be located in the District of Columbia, to be authorized to establish agencies in the States and Territories, with power to deal in bills of exchange between the United States and foreign countries, and in bills of exchange drawn in one State or Territory, and payable in another State or Territory; and the exercise of this power was not to depend on any assent, expressed or implied, of the States within which such agencies might be established.

In consequence of what passed at this meeting, I saw such friends in Congress as I deemed it proper to approach, and urged upon them the passage of a bill to establish such an institution, assuring them that I did not doubt it would receive the approbation of the President.

The bill was passed, as the public know, and was met by the Veto. Now, if the President, after the meeting of the 18th of August, had changed his mind as to the constitutional power of Congress, and had come to doubt or deny what he had admitted in that meeting, (which is the most favorable interpretation that can be put upon his conduct,) it was, in my opinion, a plain duty on his part to have made known to the gentlemen concerned this change of sentiment, — to have offered them an apology for the unpleasant situation in which they were placed by his agency, — or, at least, to have softened, by a full explanation of his motives, his intended Veto of a measure, in promoting the success of which they, at his request, had rendered their assistance. But this the President did not do. Never, from the moment of my leaving his house on the 18th, did he open his lips to me on the subject. It was only from the newspapers, from rumor, from hearsay, I learned that he had denied the constitutionality of the proposed institution, and had made the most solemn asseveration that he would never approve a measure which I knew was suggested by himself, and which had been, at his own instance, introduced into Congress. It was still in the President's power, by a proper statement in the message containing his objections to the bill, to have supplied these omissions, and in some degree at least to have repaired his former neglect; but when that paper came to be read, it was found that so far from saying frankly that he even favored and had been willing to sanction the bill, but had been led, (if such was the fact,) by subsequent reflection to adopt different views upon the subject, he treated the measure as one evidently inconsistent with his previously expressed opinions, and which it ought not to have been supposed for a moment he could approve.

Whether this conduct of the President is susceptible of just defence, or reasonable excuse, it is not necessary now to inquire. I have not heard, nor can I imagine any ground for either. Whether an explanation of it has been offered to any one of the gentlemen concerned I know not, but none was at any time offered to me; and while I forbear to make the remarks, obvious and painful as they are, which the transaction suggests, I declare the conviction that this conduct of the President, standing without known defence, excuse, or explanation, constituted, (if no other reasons had existed,) ample ground for a withdrawal from the Cabinet without delay.

It is scarcely necessary to say, that I have not supposed, and do not suppose, that the difference merely between the President and his Cabinet, either as to the constitutionality or the expediency of a bank, necessarily interposes any obstacles to a full and cordial coöperation between them in the general conduct of his Administration; and therefore, deeply as I regretted the veto of the first bill, I did not feel myself at liberty to retire, on that account, from my situation. But the facts attending the initiation and disapproval of the last bill made a case totally different from that — one, it is believed, without a parallel in the history of our Cabinets; presenting, to say nothing more, a measure embraced and then repudiated — efforts prompted and then disavowed — services rendered and then treated with scorn or neglect. Such a case required, in my judgment, upon considerations, private and public, that the official relations subsisting between the President and myself should be immediately dissolved.

GEO. E. BADGER.

WASHINGTON, September 18, 1841.

A PORTABLE SAW-MILL.

THE Baltimore American describes a newly-invented portable saw-mill, constructed by Mr. George Page, of that city. It is remarkable for its simplicity, and for the rapidity of its performance, in proportion to the amount of power required to sustain it in motion. In a mill driven by a steam engine of small power, a wet yellow pine log, 16 1-2 feet long and 17 inches in diameter was placed on the carriage. The saw passed through this log three times in the space of four minutes and a half. A mill of ten-horse power will cut with ease 10,000 feet per day. These mills are now getting extensively into use in Maryland and the adjoining States. They can be readily transported from place to place, and set up wherever timber is abundant. As a proof of their efficiency, it is mentioned that some time ago Mr. Page put one of them on a rail-road car, and set it up in the thickly-timbered country through which the Annapolis rail-road passes. By it he was

enabled to send to his factory a large quantity of prepared timber, at less than half what it would have cost him, if purchased in Baltimore. One of these mills is in operation at the Navy Yard, at Washington, and several others are now engaged for the United States service.

MODEL PRISON NEAR LONDON.

In a former number, [Vol. II. p. 278,] we gave a description of the model prison now building by authority of the British Government, for the reception of the prisoners of the Middlesex Penitentiary. We obtain, from a late London journal, the following additional particulars, in relation to the construction of this prison:

For the purpose of cleanliness and drinking, each prisoner will be allowed a cubic foot of water, or six gallons daily. Besides the cells above mentioned, there are a number of under-ground cells, intended for the confinement of refractory prisoners. There are five plots of ground set apart for exercising yards. This arrangement is very curious, and it is believed quite original. It should be borne in mind that the great feature of the system about to be carried into effect, is that of absolute separation. The prisoners must, at no time, whether at prayers or at exercise in the open air, see each other, must not converse with each other — in fact, must not possess the means of doing either one or the other. To effect this object the convicts, when taken from their cells to the exercising yards, will be hooded or masked. When in the yards the hoods will be removed, and, though upwards of one hundred persons may thus be taking exercise at one and the same time, and within a few yards of each other, they will be as effectually separated, as regards seeing and hearing, as though they were many miles apart. This is accomplished by the following means: Circular plots of land are surrounded by high walls; from the interior of these outer walls, twenty-seven other walls are erected, at about nine feet distance from each other in the first instance. These walls all radiate to a point in the centre of the circle, where they diminish from about nine feet to about three feet of each other. We have thus, it will be seen, twenty-six exercising yards, into each of which only one person is admitted at a time. In the centre is stationed the keeper, who, from his situation, has the ready means of constantly watching twenty-six prisoners almost simultaneously, and entirely unobserved by them. A portion of these yards is covered in, in order to shelter the convicts in wet weather. When the time allowed for exercise has elapsed, the hoods or masks will be again placed on the faces of the prisoners, and they will be conducted back to their cells. In addition to the four wings described above, there will be a chapel, a house on each side of the gate or prison door, and fronting the Chalk-road, for the governor and

chaplain, and six other houses or lodges for the use of the subordinate officers and their families. The walls enclose an area of six acres and three-quarters. The walls meet at angles. The lodges for the keepers are situated in these angles, and have somewhat of a tower-like appearance, being pierced with numerous loop-hole windows, apparently for the purpose of firing from, in case the prison should be attacked. Four of these lodges have six rooms each, and are intended for the accommodation of eight officers and their families. The other two are for the use of the unmarried officers, who will have one room each and a closet. The unmarried men employed in the prison will take their meals in the mess-room. The chapel will not contain at one time more than half the prisoners — namely, 250. It will be so constructed in the interior as to prevent the convicts from seeing each other, but they will all be enabled to see the clergyman. In going to and from the chapel, the prisoners will be all masked and hooded. On the first arrival at the prison, they will also be masked till they are conducted to their cells. These cells, like the yards, are so constructed as to enable the officers to see the prisoners unobserved by the convicts themselves. The prison will be supplied with water from an Artesian well, which has been already bored to the depth of 370 feet, the shaft being 170 feet deep, and the bore 200 feet; the water rises in the shaft to the height of 12 feet. It has not yet been ascertained, however, whether this well will yield a sufficient quantity of water to supply the prison. The works are under the superintendence of Captain Jebb, of the Royal Engineers, who furnished the design. Messrs. Crawford and Russell are the inspectors. As the strictest economy is observed, architectural beauty has not been much regarded. The Woods and Forests have no control over the Model Prison beyond passing the accounts, which are paid at the Treasury.

COMPOSITION OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

THE government of a state or community is understood to signify the exercise of supreme authority, and includes the executive, the legislative, and the judicial powers; but in popular acceptation it means only the first of these, the higher and more immediate functions of which are exercised by the Cabinet, a select body, in whom, for the time being, the whole of the royal authority is vested. Its members all belong to the Privy Council, but do not include a tithe of that body. The Cabinet is composed of the more eminent portion of the administration, but it does not constitute more than a fourth part of those whom a change of ministry deprives of office, the persons included in that council being rarely less than ten, or more than fifteen. The Cabinet, being more immediately responsible for the conduct of public affairs,

their deliberations are always considered confidential, and kept secret even from their colleagues, who are less exalted in office. The distinguished individual who fills the situation of the First Lord of the Treasury, and combined with it sometimes that of Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the chief of the ministry, and, therefore, of the Cabinet; he is usually styled the "Premier," or "Prime Minister," but more properly designated as "the head" of "Her Majesty's government." It is at his immediate recommendation, that his colleagues are appointed; and, with hardly an exception, he dispenses the patronage of the Crown Every Cabinet includes the following high officers: the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the three Secretaries of State. Several other ministerial functionaries, however, have seats in the Cabinet; never less than three, and rarely so many as eight or nine of this latter class, are called to that station. Their offices are as follow: Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, First Lord of the Admiralty, President of the Board of Control, President of the Board of Trade, Secretary at War, Paymaster-General of the Forces, Master of the Mint, Judge Advocate-General, Postmaster General, Master-General of the Ordnance, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.* The selection usually falls upon those amongst the latter-mentioned functionaries, whose rank, talents, reputation, and political weight, render them the most useful auxiliaries, or whose services, while in opposition, may have created the strongest claims to the honors of the Cabinet. It has occasionally happened, that a peer possessing high character and influence accepts a seat in the Cabinet without undertaking the labors and responsibility of any particular office.

THE BUDGET.

READERS of British Parliamentary proceedings are sometimes at a loss for the meaning of the term *Budget*, which is a word of frequent occurrence. It will be understood from the following explanation: The Chancellor of the Exchequer makes one general statement every year to the House of Commons, which is intended to present a comprehensive view of the financial condition of the country. Sometimes there are preliminary, or supplemental, or occasional speeches; but the great general statement of the year has, for a long time past, been quaintly called "the Budget," from the French *bougette*, by a common figure of speech, putting the name of that which incloses, to signify the thing

* The first Lord Ellenborough was the last Chief Justice who held a seat in the Cabinet; having withdrawn from the Administration, he afterwards expressed his disapprobation of the practice.

contained. The annual speech known by that appellation embraces a review of the income and expenditure of the last year, as compared with those of preceding years; remarks upon the financial prospects of the country; an exposition of the intended repeal, modification, or imposition of the taxes during the session; a detail of the public expenditure during the current period, with its grounds of justification; an account of all operations relating to the national debt; and, finally, the excess of income over expenditure, or *vice versa*, accompanied by such observations as the occasion may seem to require. The sources of the public income are as follow: customs, excise stamps, (including various licenses and taxes,) post office, poundage on pensions and salaries, crown lands, with certain surplus fees of public offices, unclaimed dividends on the public debt, &c. The following branches of the public expenditure also enter into the composition of the Budget: interest and management of the public debt; the expenses of the army, navy, ordnance, civil list, pensions, diplomatic and judicial expenses, miscellaneous charges, &c.

ATHENS.

When, on the 6th of September, 1833, I trod for the first time the sacred path of Eleusis, and from the summit of Parnassus my gaze swept over the plains of Attica, Athens presented a lamentable spectacle. Shattered and disordered by the reckless hand of war, she clung in scattered fragments around the ἑκατομπεδον of Minerva. It was dawn; the mass of ruins which the passage of time had heaped upon the soil, were slowly peering through the veil of darkness which obscured them; the soft tones of the dawning light melted down the harshness of their jagged forms, and brought out in beautiful relief the fine outlines of the Ionian architecture.

At the time I speak of, the temple of Theseus resounded with the neighing of horses stabled in its sanctuary, and the tents of the Albanians shouldered the walls of Stoa. From the column of the Agora were seen floating in the wind the white tunics of their young girls, suspended there to dry, and a family of gipsies had taken up their abode in the Temple of the Winds. The propylæa were converted into powder stores; the mosaic pavement of the Olympian Jupiter's temple vibrated beneath the peasant's flail; a mosque reared its head in the midst of the temple of Minerva; while the owls, scared by the first beams of day, hastened to take shelter beneath the roof of their ancient patroness. And yet, although the fury of mankind had lent its aid to the destroying influence of time, although it is true Lysander dealt the first fatal blow to Sparta's rival, whose destruction was by his commands commenced amid the flourish of trumpets, — although the Goths, the Macedonians, the Romans, and the Ottomans had in turn directed

their attacks on the glorious city, — although Lord Elgin had with sacrilegious hand ransacked her ruins, the old town of Theseus, declined and pillaged as it may have been, nevertheless displayed imposing vestiges of its former grandeur, whereas of the Roman town, the town built by the Cæsars, all that remains unlevelled with the soil is a gate, bearing this inscription: "This is the town of Adrian, and not that of Theseus."

It was on the 12th of April, 1833, that the Turkish commander, Osman Effendi, delivered Athens into the hands of the Bavarian troops, and that the standard of the Greeks was hoisted on the summit of the Erechtheion. There were then not more than twenty habitable houses in it, and the interval between the remains of antiquity and the modern ruins was occupied by the tents of the Albanians. Here and there were visible a few dirty coffee-shops and miserable stalls, exposing for sale the spoiled stocks of the Marseilles and Trieste warehouses. In the evening the air was filled with the barking of countless dogs, or the braying of donkeys browsing in the wilderness of thistles which covered the charred soil; and the narrow and tortuous streets, winding through heaped-up ruins, resounded with the nasal chanting of some strolling musician, as he scraped his two-stringed lyre with a piece of quill.

The only *locanda* (inn) then to be found in Athens was kept by an Italian named Cossali, who had married a Viennese. They were an original couple, and both one-eyed, but nevertheless looked well to the main chance, and charged pretty dearly for their goat's flesh, which they served up at the *table d'hote* under all possible shapes. They sold a small wine of Trieste, disguised under the pompous appellation of Burgundy, and for the four walls of a room, with the use of an iron bed, one chair, and a table, they exacted five francs *per diem*. Throughout the whole town there was but one plantain and one palm-tree; indeed, this was the only verdure that it was possible to descry for half a league round.

This mournful picture was still before my mind's eye in all the vividness of its wretched colors, when, after an absence of eight years, I lately made my entry on board the *gabare* Phenix into the Gulf of Ægina, steering towards the Piræus. The wind was contrary, and we were obliged to luff the whole night. The moon threw a pale gleam over the summits of Hymetta, and the whole coast lay before us in a broad light, relieved with massive shadows. I could distinguish a long row of houses ranged in a semicircle, and on inquiring the name of the place, I was informed, to my great surprise, that where I had formerly beheld only a few mean buildings, the Piræus now stood, a new town, already consisting of 1,500 houses.

I passed the night on deck, whence I at length beheld the sky light up with rosy tints. In a short time the sun appeared above the mountains, the wind freshened, and our three-masted vessel sailed majestically into port. What was my amazement at the appearance of the Piræus! What activity! What a crowd of coaches and boats coming

and going! Mules and cabriolets are stationed on the quays, and wait for passengers to take them into the town, the entry to which is by an excellent road. The hackney-carriages go at a round pace, and are exceedingly cheap. We made a halt midway in an olive wood, where refreshments may be obtained in wooden booths. For two glasses of Rosinato wine and a cigar I paid ten leptas, or about two sous. After about ten minutes' stay, we started off again, and soon reached the height of the Acropolis, ascended the sides of the Pnyx, and beheld Athens before us. We stood at the commencement of the new street Hermes, and in the distance appeared the royal castle in process of construction.

The existing town extends to the northwest of the Acropolis, five hundred metres beyond the ancient wall of *enceinte*. It will form a hemicycle round the Pnyx and the Acropolis, which is to terminate at the temple of Jupiter Olympus, and the temple of Theseus will stand in the middle. The street of Hermes cuts the town in a right line from east to west, and is twelve hundred metres in length and sixteen broad. Two principal streets run from north to south, namely, the street of Æolus, which strikes off from the Temple of the Winds, and the street of Minerva, which begins at the portico of Adrian. The space included between the Temple of Theseus and that of the Winds contains none but irregular streets, with houses of mean appearance. The finest quarter of the town is that which stretches between the Temple of the Winds and the tomb of Lysicates. Of the private houses, none are very remarkable; among them, indeed, are some vast buildings, but they are constructed without style, and with but little solidity.

The king's palace will not be completed before a lapse of four or five years. It is a fine monument of a simple and elegant style of architecture, and not without an imposing aspect. It is calculated that in a year King Otho will be enabled to take up his residence there, together with his entire household. His actual residence consists of two buildings, united by a gallery, the rent of which is twenty thousand drachmas per year. Among the public buildings we will mention an exceedingly pretty little theatre where Italian operas are performed, the civil hospital, the lithographic printing-office, the two barracks, the military hospital, the bazaar, the mint, the school-house, the church of St. Irene, and the university. Two aqueducts have been restored, and are sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants. In the interior of the town, as well as in the environs, are enclosed numerous gardens, and a number of canals are in course of construction, for the purpose of carrying off the impurities of the town.

In the evening I visited the Acropolis. The declining sun was darting his rich golden rays upon the Parthenon. I was seized with a feeling of reverential awe as I reflected that the very height on which I now stood had witnessed the meditations of so many great men, who to the present day have formed the admiration and instruction of mankind! Socrates, perhaps, had leaned upon this pillar! And now frag-

mentary remnants of the great epoch of the Greeks have become spectators of the advent of a new and flourishing era.

The Acropolis is now being cleared from the rubbish with which it was encumbered, and during the progress of the work several antiquities have been discovered. The Parthenon has been freed from the modern buildings by which it was surrounded and disfigured; its columns have been raised and restored, and its steps cleansed. The Erechtheion has been restored, and the statue carried off by Lord Elgin will be replaced by another, sculptured on the model of those which have been preserved. The temple of Minerva Pales is also rising from its ruins; it had been destroyed during the last war by the fall of a bomb, and the whole family of the traitor Curas was buried beneath its ruins. The Acropolis is guarded by invalids. A Suliot, with a copious gray beard, officiated as my guide, and when I was about to return he led me to a projection of the Pelasgian wall, whence he began to explain the magnificent panorama which lay stretched beneath us. "There lies our royal town," said he; "Heaven be thanked that I have lived long enough to see it rise again from its ashes. It has not been in vain that my blood has flowed in fighting against the Turks."

In the bazaar they were beginning to light the lamps, and the town was growing more and more animated. The din of evening was succeeding to the silence of day, and the inhabitants, whom the heat of the day had confined within doors, were beginning to perambulate the streets. The mode of life adopted here is Oriental, with a certain admixture of German manners. Thus the business of the day is so divided, that the principal meal is taken at mid-day, as though it were in the very centre of Germany. In other respects, in spite of the Greek hatred for all foreigners, the presence of Germans has a marked influence over the manner of the indigenous population. Thus the Greek ladies have learned to pay attention to the care of their households, and they even frequent the bazaar to purchase provisions.

Marriages between Germans and Greek girls are frequent. The ceremony takes place in private, because the holy synod have charged the clergy not to pronounce a benediction on the union of a native woman with "a miscreant." The Greeks rarely marry European women, for no other reason than that they are scarce. Ladies in want of husbands would make a good speculation by coming to Athens; the article is in great request. There is also a want of servants, who are paid from thirty to thirty-five francs per month, which is a great deal in this country. Workmen here are very well off; the price of labor is twice that of the material. German workmen are particularly sought after. *Locandas* are in great abundance, but there are few which can be safely recommended. One of the best is that of Pullmann, who keeps a German hostelry. Those who prefer the Oriental *cuisine* take up their quarters in the Greek inns, the proprietors of which are Maltese; there may be had the *colocynthiæ*, a kind of pumpkin, roasted *arin*, (lamb,) *pamies*, and other national viands. The

wine merchants frequently let a portion of their premises to artisans of every calling. In some you may see a tailor, a bootmaker, a clock-maker, and a weaver, all quietly pursuing their avocations under the same roof, and within a short distance of each other. Cafés are in great vogue; the most brilliant of these are in the street of Æolus; among others there is one kept by a Swiss named Robert, a native of Berne. A Greek and a Maltese have recently set up establishments in opposition to him. The business is one of great profit; the cafés are crowded from morning to an advanced hour of the night with persons who play at dominos and billiards, read the daily papers, and talk politics. This is the great hobby of the Athenians of the present day; the jabberers of the Agora have reappeared with the return of liberty. There is not a soul, down to the poorest cobbler's apprentice, who does not believe himself called upon to give his opinion on the affairs of the state, and this fever of political discussion, which agitates every human head, is kept up by a numerous supply of newspapers.

In proportion as the state organizes itself and gains in strength and order, property returns into existence, and commercial relations become more numerous and extended. The place is infested with tourists; every day sees fresh arrivals of English, who, loaded with guide-books and travelling maps, promenade under the colonnades and inspect the monuments of antiquity. At the same time a taste for the arts is inculcated; the Italian Opera is much frequented, and in families whose circumstances are easy, music is cultivated. Every Sunday the musicians of the garrison assemble at a short distance from the town to execute overtures, cavatinas, &c. These concerts attract crowds. — *Le Moniteur Parisien.*

NEWLY-INVENTED FUSEE.

At Woolwich, on the 17th of September, a detachment of the Roya. Artillery was ordered to attend at the Mortar Battery, to make some experiments with a newly-invented fusee for exploding shells in a given number of seconds after they are projected from the mortars. The first six shells fired were thirteen inches in diameter, fitted on a principle invented by Mr. Marsh, the celebrated chemist in the Royal Arsenal, whose discoveries for detecting the minutest portion of arsenic in bodies has rendered his name familiar in this country and in France on the late trial of Madam Laffarge. The fusee invented by Mr. Marsh for exploding shells is constructed exactly in the form of a common screw, the composition being placed in the hollows, and when ignited in the action of discharge, burns at the rate of one inch in length in two seconds. The first three shells were adjusted to explode in forty seconds from the time they were discharged from the mortar, and the result was as follows: — The first exploded in thirty-two seconds, the second

in thirty-eight seconds, and the third, from some unexplained cause, did not appear to explode at all. The fourth shot was regulated for thirty and exploded in twenty-seven seconds. The fifth and sixth shots were regulated for twenty, and the one exploded at twenty and the other in nineteen seconds. This invention of Mr. Marsh promises to be of great utility, as by the spiral form any degree of time requisite to reach a considerable distance may be obtained, and in every instance the shells fired with Mr. Marsh's fusees were several seconds on the ground, near the object aimed at, a flag-staff eight hundred and fifty yards distant, before they showed symptoms of explosion. Lieutenant-Colonel Dansey, C. B., Royal Artillery, afterwards gave orders to fire three eight-inch shells, fitted with fusees invented by him, but in every instance they appeared to expend the whole of the composition intended to communicate the explosive action while passing through the air, and ceased to have effect when they reached the ground, the object desirable to be obtained with certainty.

The bulwark in the marshes is undergoing a thorough repair previous to further experiments with percussion shells, which are expected to take place next week. Mr. Napier was in the marshes yesterday, and is one of the parties who will fire on the next occasion.

STEAM-COACHES ON COMMON ROADS.

Mr. Hills, the inventor of a steam-coach to run on common roads, whether ascending or descending, on the 13th of September, made an experimental trip from the manufactory in Deptford, near London, to Sevenoaks, a distance of about twenty-one miles. The coach started at thirty-three minutes past one, and arrived at Sevenoaks at ten minutes past three o'clock, including three stoppages for water and fuel. The first station was Bromley Common, nine miles; the second, the Polhill Arms, eight miles; and the last Sevenoaks, four miles, or four miles and a half, from station to station. There was also a delay of about two minutes in ascending the first hill from Deptford, which it seems was to be attributed to the engineer not having got his fire well up before he started. Afterwards the speed increased, and when no obstructions, as carts, carriages, or horses, were encountered, it was somewhat more than twenty-three miles the hour. This speed, however, could not be maintained; as, independent of the necessary stoppages in a crowded road, one of the pumps got out of order and could not be worked. This, of course, was an accidental occurrence. A very few minutes were allowed the party to take any refreshment at the hotel at Sevenoaks, owing, we believe, to a scarcity of water for the boiler, and at nineteen minutes past three the coach again started from amidst a crowd of "gazing rustics ranged around," and arrived in

Deptford at ten minutes to five. The speed of this coach, therefore, under all circumstances, favorable and unfavorable, may be estimated at from fourteen to fifteen miles the hour, which is a medium between the rail-road and the mail-coach. Some description of the carriage, — the same, by the way, reported lately in the newspapers as having been smashed going into Hastings, — may not be unacceptable. It is a handsome vehicle, and the place occupied by the passengers, eight in number, (we believe,) is covered with a hood. The front or box has three seats, only two of which were occupied. The driver or coachman sits in the front of these again, and steers or drives with a wheel, similar to that with which the Thames steamboats are steered. The weight of the entire coach is four tons, and the pressure on the square inch from sixty to seventy pounds. The boiler, so far as we could learn from a very hurried description by the clever inventor, consists of vertical tubes inserted into horizontal tubes. The cylinders ten inches diameter, eighteen inches stroke. There are two engines of six-horse power each. It is calculated that it will work on the common road without requiring repair twelve months, and at one-half the expense of a common stage or mail-coach, the first cost being but 800*l*. For every one hundred miles it consumes one ton of coke, at 35*s*. the ton. The length of the coach is sixteen feet, (the breadth we do not remember;) the tire of the large wheels four inches and a half, and the small three inches and a half. The day, though exceedingly warm, did not mar the pleasure of the trip, as the rapidity with which the coach passed through the air produced a breeze which was extremely agreeable. We forgot to say that all the machinery is boxed, and that, consequently, not an atom of dust can permeate the engine, or affect its operations, — an objection against steam-coach travelling which has been frequently urged, with more pertinacity than knowledge.

Another patent steam-coach for travelling on common roads, called the Albert, in the latter part of September made various trips in the neighborhood of Windsor, to the amazement of the inhabitants, who were much attracted by the novelty of the exhibition. On the 1st of October, Prince Albert intimated to the gentlemen now here who are connected with the carriage, that he would wish to witness its performance, and was pleased to command that it should be conveyed up to the quadrangle of the castle at three o'clock for that purpose. Its performance is thus described in the London Times: — Punctually at that hour the steam-carriage arrived there, having gone in admirable style from the Adelaide Inn, up Sheet-street, where there is a rather long hill, along Park-street, and up the hill in the Home-park through the Royal entrance. Such a novelty was never admitted into the Royal quadrangle before, and it was not surprising that nearly all the members of the household, of both sexes, and all grades, were attracted to the doors and windows to witness it. Prince Albert, attended by Lord Byron, the Hon. Mr Murray, Colonel Bouverie, Colonel Wilde, and Mr. G. E. Anson, viewed the various revolutions of the machine with evident satisfaction, as the Royal party stood under the principal vestibule, as

did Her Majesty and the ladies of the court from the windows of the castle. After the carriage had gone several times round the quadrangle, at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, it was by the Prince's command brought into the vestibule, where the royal carriages take up and set down, and there his Royal Highness more minutely inspected it, and asked various questions of the engineer as to its construction, &c., expressing himself in the highest terms of approval of the invention. While there the carriages containing Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and her suite arrived, and on joining the Prince, Her Royal Highness also inspected the carriage, and appeared much pleased with it. The carriage was then taken a few more trips round the quadrangle, and thence to its station at the Adelaide Hotel.

BRITISH ESTABLISHMENT AT ADEN.

Mr. Combes, a French traveller, relates the following interesting facts in relation to the British dominion on the shores of the Red Sea. We copy from a letter published in the Journal des Debats, dated Cairo, September 1, 1841:

When I reached Moka, in April, 1840, the town was abandoned by the Egyptian troops, and the merchants of the country were in terror of falling again into the power of the Bedouins. Upon my return to Moka from Abyssinia, their fears were realized. Moka, under the domination of Sherif Hussein, was ruined by his avidity, and the principal merchants had fled to Aden. A French vessel, l'Africain, had been forced to pay two hundred talares duty for entering port. Even the Arab boats could not come to Moka, for fear of the brutality of the soldiers. The English were worse treated. They had paid ten thousand talares for the right to hoist the consular flag, and after paying them a mob had pulled down their flag, the armed English vessel there having gone back to Aden to report the insult. The chief did not fear the vengeance of the English. He said he hoped to resist them; but if not strong enough, he said he would retreat to the mountains, after having pillaged the inhabitants. The English consular agent had fled to Aden. No European was allowed to mount on horseback. From Moka I went to Aden. I have already described this establishment, which the English call a new Gibraltar. From this important point the English will execute, without difficulty, their divers projects upon the coast of Abyssinia. They hope also to monopolize the commerce of coffee, and the scherifs, by ruining Moka and Odeida, serve, without knowing it, the interest of Great Britain. I asked a person of the colony one day whether England would not revenge the insult offered to its flag by the Bedouins of Moka? The answer was, "What would we gain by it?" I visited successively Barbela, Zegla, Tajoura, and Ba-

hita, upon the western coast of the Red Sea. Everywhere I found that the English impede the progress of French travellers. It was impossible for me to enter into the interior, and six other travellers, who were there at the same time as I was, were not more fortunate. In every port I found an English ship-of-war, and sometimes two. Besides, the East-India Company has purchased Tajoura, the only point through which foreigners can penetrate into the Choa with some sort of security. When I came to this town I was ill received, and after vain negotiations, the Chief and the Cadi told me I could not proceed without a pass from Aden. I directed my course towards Massouah. I learnt on the way that the situation of the unfortunate inhabitants of Moka was not better. It was said that the Iman of Sana intended to attack the town, and that the British encouraged him. I was glad to find the French consular agent, M. Degoutin, at Massouah. He had succeeded in getting the garrison changed, and the French flag respected. The news from Abyssinia was little satisfactory. Oubi mistrusted Europeans, and he told M. Blandel that he was the last that he would permit to travel in his dominions. Yet at that very time Mr. Caffin, English agent in Tigre, had gone to London with a mission from Oubi, and presents for Queen Victoria. Nevertheless, a French non-commissioned officer, M. Evin, entered Tigre, wishing to get from thence to Algiers or Zanzibar. I was going to Djedda, when a brig commanded by Lieutenant Christopher came to Massouah. The governor of Aden had sent us on to take despatches, if necessary. Lieutenant Christopher came to Massouah, to get details of the murder of Mr. Boyle, an Englishman, who had perished near Gondar. The vessel remained three days. The commander offered me a passage, and I sailed with him on the 2d of July. On the 10th of the same month we arrived at Djedda. Osman Pacha, governor of the Hedjas, had, it was said, received orders to send troops into the Yimen, and to take possession of it in the name of his master; but the want of money prevented him from executing this project. The inhabitants of Djedda, and especially the merchants, support the yoke of the Sultan with impatience, and if they did not fear the English, they would revolt in favor of the Pacha of Egypt. I met the younger M. d'Abaddie in this town; he had not been able to penetrate into the interior. He had left his brothers at Odeida, and they were to meet at Massouah. M. d'Abaddie assured me that the English had already taken possession of Tajoura, and that the Governor of Aden had sent a present of cannons, and a sum of a hundred thousand talares to the King of Choa. The attempts of the English upon the coast of Abyssinia show the truth of my reports respecting this country, and belie the rumors spread by some who represent this country as without resources. Unfortunately, the neighborhood of the great Indus, the taking of Aden, and the acquisition of Tajoura, enable the English to show their flag frequently upon the Red Sea, and give them a decided superiority over us."

IRON LIGHTHOUSE.

An enormous tower, which for the last month has daily been seen rising from the ground within the walls of the manufactory of Messrs. Bramah and Robinson, of Belgrave Place, London, and during that time created much admiration and inquiry in the neighborhood, has at length completed its growth, and attained to its maturity. It proves to be a lighthouse, which is intended to be placed on the Morant-point, on the western coast of the island of Jamaica.

This lofty building is composed entirely of iron, and is the first of the kind that has been attempted. Having very closely inspected it, and the principle on which it is founded, we think it will answer the purpose for which it is designed. In architectural appearance it very much resembles the Celtic towers which are to be seen in Ireland, the origin and uses of which have been matter of dispute among antiquaries.

The height of this edifice, from the foundation to the roof, is one hundred and five feet, fifteen of which will be sunk into the solid rock, and loaded in and out with rubble and concrete, which will give an entire security to it. The whole tower is formed of iron plates, one inch in thickness, and of these plates there are nine tiers, eleven plates at the bottom, and nine at the top; the whole are strongly bolted together with iron flanges, and when permanently fixed will also be cemented with iron cement, and thus, in effect, become one entire whole.

To reduce the heat in the interior, which the strength of a tropical sun acting on a building of metal only one inch in thickness would render unbearable, the whole will have an interior lining of slate, with an interval of one inch and a half between it and the iron, by which contrivance a current of air will constantly be in circulation over the whole.

In the sides of the tower there are twenty-four windows; they are fourteen inches by ten, and are glazed with thick ground glass. When the tower is erected on its final destination, it will have a height of ninety feet to the gallery, on the platform of which will be the lanterns. This is the workmanship of Mr. Deville, and is very ingeniously contrived; it is ten feet in height, and has eight revolving lights, five of which are open, and the rest of cast iron.

The diameter of the tower is eighteen feet six inches at the base, and decreases at the top to eleven feet six. The entire weight of the fabric is exactly one hundred tons. It has been doubted whether it was necessary that it should be secured from the effects of lightning by the conducting rod, as the tower itself, from its altitude, its form, the material of its fabrication, and insulated position, would in effect be a conductor; but a rod will be carried into the earth to convey the electric fluid, should it be struck by it.

It is a curious fact, that this lofty fabric was erected entirely without

the aid of scaffolding, the expense of which, both here and on its final location in Jamaica, would have been very considerable; at present it stands upon the ground, and merely rests on a plane of temporary timber, &c. The manner in which this was effected is ingeniously simple: the lower plates were secured together, a cross-beam passed over them, from which a derrick and cradle or windlass were fixed; by this the second tier of plates was elevated, and thus continued till the whole were placed in a very short time, and very few hands were necessary to effect it.

The entrance is elevated from the ground ten feet, and has a solid door of oak; it is reached by steps of iron.

The expedition with which this tower has been completed has been like rail-road speed; it is little more than two months since the order was given for it, and it has been some time entirely finished. The whole expense, including the plan, the building, the passage over the Atlantic, and the erecting it on the promontory of Marant, will not exceed, we understand, 7,000*l*. At the top, the platform is a square of sixteen feet, which consequently projects over the sides; this is surrounded by a rail, three feet in height.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We have been favored, by a respectable mercantile firm of this town, with a set of statistical tables, exhibiting the gradual advancement and growth of the colony of New South Wales. From a statement, showing the number of immigrants and convicts imported, and of births and deaths in the colony, during the years 1837, 1838, and 1839, it appears, that the increase by immigrants, convicts, and births, was 43,674, the decrease by deaths, 6,384, leaving a balance of 37,290, which, added to 77,096, the amount of the population in 1836, gives a gross population, at the commencement of 1840, of 114,386. The proportion of immigrants to convicts, during the three years, is about as eleven to seven in favor of the former; the proportion of male immigrants over female is nearly as two to one; and of male convicts over female convicts, as fourteen to three. The male births are slightly in excess of the female, while the deaths are in the proportion of about three men to one woman, being, probably, about that which the sexes numbered in respect to each other in the colony. We have next returns of the value of imports and exports to the colony, from 1826 to 1839, inclusive. In 1826, the imports from Great Britain amounted to 280,000*l*.; from British colonies to 30,000*l*.; and from foreign states to 50,000*l*.; making a total of 360,000*l*. In 1839, the imports from Great Britain amounted to 1,251,969*l*.; from British colonies to 504,828*l*.; and from foreign states to 194,677*l*.; making, with the imports from New Zealand, &c.,

and the produce of the fisheries, a total of 2,226,371*l.* The exports were, in 1826, to Great Britain, 101,314*l.*, and the total value of them, 106,600*l.* In 1839, the exports to Great Britain amounted to 597,100*l.*, and the total exports of the year were 948,776. The intermediate years show a gradual progressive increase in the value of both imports and exports. By the return of the import of live stock, it appears, that, in 1828, there were imported 3,443 sheep. The import appears to have been small for some years after this. In 1839 it amounted to 17,569. We have next returns of the number and tonnage of vessels entered inwards and outwards, from 1826 to 1839. In 1826, the number of vessels entered inwards was, from Great Britain, 33, tonnage, 11,848; from British colonies, 23, tonnage 3,969; from foreign states, 6, tonnage 1,361; total 62, tonnage 17,178. In 1839 the number of vessels entered inward was, from Great Britain, 137, tonnage 58,123; from British colonies 290, tonnage 45,928; from foreign states, 38, tonnage 11,721; which, with those from New Zealand, the fisheries, &c., make a total of 536 vessels, 135,474 tons. The number of vessels entered outwards in the year 1826 was, to Great Britain, 26, tonnage 7,063; to British colonies, 23, tonnage 6,198; to foreign states 11, tonnage 3,759; total 60, tonnage 17,020. In 1839 the number of vessels entered outward was, to Great Britain, 39, tonnage 13,886; to British colonies, 303, tonnage 52,749; to foreign states, 88, tonnage 35,005; making, with the vessels to New Zealand, the fisheries, &c., a total of 548 vessels, 124,776 tons. The intermediate years show a tolerably steady progressive increase. The number of vessels built at the colony in 1822 was 3, tonnage 163. The number built in 1839 was 11, tonnage 763. The number registered in the same year was 75, tonnage 10,668. In 1822 the quantity of wool exported from the colony was 172,880 lbs., value not known; in 1827 the quantity was 407,116 lbs., value 24,306*l.*; in 1839, the quantity was 7,213,584 lbs., value 442,504*l.* The total amount of auction duty paid into the colonial treasury from 1824 to 1839 inclusive was 39,248*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, a gradual increase in the annual amount being visible from 1824, when it was 328*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, to 1839, when it was 7,700*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* The total amount of sales during the period was 2,616,599*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The total amount which has accrued from the sale of crown lands during the above period is 698,223*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, the amount in 1824 being 279*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, in 1839, 152,962*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* The estimated quantity of land in cultivation at the commencement of 1840 is set forth as follows: — Employed in the growth of wheat, 48,401 acres, produce 805,140 bushels; maize, 22,026 acres, 525,507 bushels; barley, 3,490 acres, 66,033 bushels; oats, 483 acres, 7,008 bushels; rye, 483 acres, 7,008 bushels; millet, 46 acres, 283 bushels; potatoes, 1,115 acres, 2,601 tons 6 cwt.; tobacco, 424 acres, 125 tons 10 cwt.; hay, 12,534 acres, 25,923 tons. The last table exhibits an account of the number and tonnage of vessels entered inwards from each country from the 6th January, 1840, to the 5th January, 1841, with the number of men employed in navigating them. The number from Great Britain is 152 vessels, 64,933 tons, 3,365 men. The total number is 443 vessels, 135,134 tons, 9,047 men. — *Liverpool Albion.*

GREENOUGH'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

THE colossal statue of Washington executed by Mr. Greenough, the distinguished American artist, in compliance with a resolution of Congress, to be placed in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, has been lately received in Washington, and placed within the walls of the Capitol, though it is not yet placed upon its pedestal, and opened to public view. It is a work which will, doubtless, deeply interest the public feeling; and as it has not yet been open to inspection, since its arrival in this country, we here insert a description of it, from the pen of an American citizen now in Florence, which has been published in the 'Boston Miscellany of Literature and Fashion.'

"This statue is a seated figure of heroic, or rather colossal size, being twice the dimensions of life. Were it erect, it would consequently stand about twelve feet high. It represents the great hero, statesman, and citizen, with the right hand pointed to Heaven, and the left hand holding a sword, with the handle turned from the person. The upper part of the figure is bare; from the middle of the body down, it is covered with a senatorial drapery. A very pleasing effect is produced by the manner in which the back of the chair is carved in open-work, so as to display the back of the figure. The sides of the chair are wrought in low reliefs, symbolical of the character and fortunes of North and South America; and on the top of the chair, right and left, are figures of Columbus and of a native of our continent. The face is composed from that of Houdon, with a judicious comparison of the other contemporary authorities. It represents all the elevation, benignity, and force of Washington's character; — his firmness, tempered with pure beneficence; and it possesses an advantage, not shared in an equal degree by that of Chantrey, and still less by that of Canova, in faithfully reproducing the well-known features, with which every American claims a personal acquaintance, as a familiar friend or venerated parent. It will be seen, however, that Mr. Greenough has by no means slavishly copied Houdon.

"We regard Mr. Greenough's Washington as one of the greatest works of sculpture of modern times. We do not know the work which can justly be preferred to it, whether we consider the purity of the taste, the loftiness of the conception, the truth of the character, or what we must own we feel less able to judge of, accuracy of anatomical study and mechanical skill. Had it been the work of Canova, Chantrey, or Thorwaldsen, it would have been deemed, we doubt not, worthy of either of those artists. Nay, we are prepared to go farther, and disclaiming all pretence to connoisseurship, we are persuaded if, instead of being a statue of Washington it had been a statue of Julius Cæsar or Alexander the Great; — if instead of coming from the *studio* of a young American at the present day, with all its freshness upon it, it had been dug up in the ruins of the baths of Titus or the Villa of Adrian, shattered and mutilated, — arms, legs, nose, and even head gone, — stain-

ed and corroded, when it had been scraped and pieced together, furnished with modern extremities, and, perhaps, a head of doubtful authenticity, — and thus restored, had been set up in the Vatican of the Tribune, it would have been deemed as fine a piece of sculpture as any there.

"This grand work is of one single piece of marble, not of pure white, which it is impossible to procure in masses of sufficient size for such a statue without stains fatal to its beauty, but of a bluish tinge highly favorable to the effect of a work of art. The marbles of this kind are now preferred for works of this description.

"There are two points, in reference to which we have heard Mr. Greenough's Washington criticised, and on which we beg leave to state our impressions. One is, the absence of drapery from the upper part of the figure; the other is, the precise significance or meaning of the statue, and the propriety of a sitting posture.

"The first topic, that of the costume of works of art is, of course, too extensive to be exhausted on an occasion like this. It presents, undoubtedly, some difficulties. There are two schools among artists in this respect, and two opinions among judges of art. Without engaging in the discussion, we may with safety say, that to confine the sculptor, in a great monumental work like the statue of Washington, to the exact imitation of the clothes and the manner in which the hair was dressed, is greatly to limit the field in which the creative skill of the artist is to be exercised, and to reduce to a low point the standard of the art. It rests upon the false assumption, that the closest possible imitation of life is the object of the art of sculpture. It leaves little but the face which would not be purely mechanical imitation, and not only so, but the imitation of the most grotesque and fantastical of human inventions. The caprice of man has certainly never wandered so far into the tasteless and extravagant, as in the department of the tailor and hair-dresser. With all due respect even for these personages, as they existed and flourished in revolutionary times, we must boldly say, that there are few things more ungainly than the powder and pomatum, the ear-locks and clubbed hair, the coat and small-clothes of a continental major-general of that period. If it were deemed desirable to perpetuate them, and if the imitation of nature were, without qualification, the principle of the art, it would be better, as they do in the wax-work museums, instead of torturing the marble, to put a *bona fide* peruke and a cloth uniform, faithfully fashioned after the model of 1776, upon the head and shoulders of the statue.

Mr. Chantrey, who belongs to what the English consider the school of historical imitation, in the matter of costume, has given Washington a drapery destitute of the only merit *such* drapery can have, that of resemblance to the costume of the time. Canova gave to Washington the Roman military costume, bearing no resemblance to the modern, covering the upper part of the person, but leaving a portion of the leg bare, conforming to ancient usage in military statues, but as unlike as possible to any dress actually worn in America and Europe in modern

times. Mr. Greenough has adopted a drapery which meets all the requirements of delicacy; which is sanctioned by the authority of the greatest masters of art in ancient and modern times, and to which the public is now reconciled and familiarized in busts, which are almost invariably made either wholly nude, or with an artistical drapery, unlike any thing actually worn. This drapery in the statue of Washington gives the artist the opportunity of displaying the nervous arm, the broad shoulders, the full throat, the arching breast and swelling muscles of an heroic figure, in all their beautiful and manly proportions and symmetry. That some objections to this mode of representing Washington will be felt by those, who have not reflected much on the subject, nor traced the necessary details and consequences of any other system, we the less doubt, as we have already heard them made, and have at a former period felt them ourselves. We have, however, a confidence founded on experience, that the more the subject is weighed, the more these objections will be found to lose their force; and we are strongly inclined to the opinion, that the public taste will finally settle down in the conclusion, that Mr. Greenough has, in this respect, adopted the plan most consistent with the dignity of the work to be performed, and most likely to afford a refined pleasure, independent of the caprices of fashion, in all future time. For the period can never arrive, so long as there is any taste or fondness for the beautiful creations of art, when the skilful delineation and idealization of the 'human *form* divine' will not be considered one of the highest efforts of imitative skill.

"The other point, on which we presume Mr. Greenough's statue will be criticised, because we know it has been, regards the congruity of a sitting posture with the action *supposed* to be indicated; that is, the resignation of Washington's command at the close of the war. We emphasize the word *supposed*, inasmuch as this idea, however current and even natural on a hasty inspection of the work, is wholly groundless. That a military officer would not perform the act of resigning his command in a sitting posture, is so exceedingly obvious, that it could not have escaped an intelligent artist. Common politeness requires the performance of every such act in a standing posture. Again, in point of fact, Washington resigned not his sword, but his commission. It is not to be supposed, that an artist, undertaking to record a specific event, would have wandered so far from the well-known historical truth, as to substitute a sword for a roll of parchment. The object of the work is misapprehended, when it is supposed to record the performance of any specific deed. It is designed to represent a character, not an action. It is Washington in the aggregate of his qualities, not Washington performing a particular exploit, or discharging any particular function or duty. It is the Washington of a whole life, not of any one moment. It is expressive and suggestive, not historical and descriptive. With such a significance, a seated posture is not only appropriate, but it is preferable to a standing one. There are very few *actions*, that can be performed by a public personage sitting in a chair.

Canova has selected one of the few for his Washington, but the congruity of the action with the military harness in which it is performed, is questionable. But this posture is most in keeping with the repose and calmness personified in the character of Washington. The uplifted right hand pointed to heaven does not perpetuate the memory of any gesture made by Washington on any particular occasion; but it is in this way that the voiceless marble speaks out that habitual reliance on Providence, which was so substantial an element of the character of the man. In like manner, the sword in the other hand is there, not as a weapon, but as a symbol. It indicates the military leader, but it is neither presented nor wielded. Washington is neither going to the field nor resigning his command. He holds the sword which belongs to him as the commander-in-chief of the American armies. It is not taken in hand for use, although it is so held that it can be easily turned and grasped if occasion requires. It is not offered to be resigned, although it might perhaps, without over refinement, be inferred from the peculiar manner in which it is held, that its owner is prepared and inclined to lay it down whenever it can be done with safety to the country. This explanation of the statue, it may be proper to say, is not given on the authority of Mr. Greenough. The writer of this article has never conferred with him on this point. It is the view of the matter which has spontaneously presented itself to his mind, for which the artist is in no degree responsible.

"We will add but a single reflection on the subject, and it is this, that there is no one, in our judgment, however vivid his previous impressions, however exalted his conceptions of the character of Washington, that will not derive new views of its harmony, dignity, and elevation, from the survey of this noble work."

NAVIGATION OF THE NILE.

A STEAMER, called the Cairo, has been lately built at London, for the navigation of the Nile, and is intended as a branch steamer to convey passengers and luggage to and from various places on the banks of that river. The Cairo is a remarkably elegant vessel, similar in appearance to those very fast and pretty steamers which run between London and Woolwich. She is, however, longer, and flat bottomed, to adapt her for the shallow waters of the Nile, her draught being only two feet. She is propelled by two engines of sixteen horse power each. The cabins, fore and aft, are tastefully fitted up with bed places and other conveniences for passengers. The Cairo is an iron vessel, and divided into five compartments with water-tight bulkheads, separating each, which adds much to the safety of the vessel. The engines and machinery occupy such a small space that one hundred persons can be

accommodated in the cabins, and there are two spacious stow-rooms for luggage only, between the engine-room and the fore-cabin, and the engine-room and after-cabin. The Cairo, before taking her departure for Egypt, made a trial voyage from the Blackwall-pier to Gravesend and back, and with all the disadvantages attendant upon the working of new engines and machinery, she passed every thing on the river, the Star, a large Gravesend steamer, only excepted, and fully came up to the expectations of the builder and engineer. Mr. Ditchburn and Mr. Penn, jun., who entertained a select party of gentlemen connected with steam navigation on board, have guarantied the average speed of the Cairo at fifteen miles an hour; but for the Nile, a light draught of water is her greatest recommendation. Several other iron steamers, of similar dimensions, are to follow the Cairo to the Nile.

CHRONOLOGY.

Candia. The operations of Tahir Pacha in this unhappy island, in the month of June, were crowned with complete success. Upwards of 800 of the defeated insurgents were transported to Greece in British vessels of war. The chief of the insurrection published a letter in Athens, stating, that having been betrayed by Rousses Bourdoum Bain, they had sought a refuge on board the English vessels; that their intention was not to abandon the Candiotes, but that the English had carried them to Piraus, after having circulated the report of the failure of the insurrection along the coasts, and thereby ruined their cause.

Syria remained, throughout the summer, in a state similar to that of May, [Mon. Chron. p. 324.] of great dissatisfaction, though not in open rebellion. Some acts of violence had been committed, and the inhabitants, particularly the mountaineers, are greatly disaffected.

Yucatan. This province, which has established a much higher claim for respect than most of the Americo-Spanish Governments, seems to have succeeded in establishing its independence of Mexico. We have before published the particulars of its civil arrangements, [Chron. p. 324.] The following statement gives the particulars of the defeat of the Centralist Mexican force in a recent action: Gen Anaya, at the head of a division of the Tobasco troops, was defeated by a Centralist force under the two Maldonados, near the town of Gomitan. General Anaya fell back upon the capital, when General Sentmanar, the commander in chief, marched with his whole force against the Centralists, met and defeated them, capturing the leaders, with a large number of men, and returned to Tobasco with his prisoners, and a large amount of booty. General Sentmanar was wounded in the engagement, but was recovering at the last dates, and would soon be well. The Mexicans were dispersed in every direction, and it was confidently believed they would not soon again, if ever, show themselves in hostile array, in Chiapas or Tobasco.

Public Debt of Texas. The Austin Gazette of Texas gives the following as the amount of the National liabilities of Texas, exclusive of the bonds sold by the loan commissioners: —

Audited drafts funded,	$795,351 68
Promissory notes funded, previous to the 1st of July, 1840, in 10 per cent. fund,	781,379 00
Land scrip funded,	80,348 32
Eight per cent. bonds,	849,900 00

Promissory notes,	2,944,988 62
Navy drafts,	115,000 00
Interest on 10 per cent. funded debt to 1st November, 1841,	188,685 05
Interest on 8 per cent. bonds to 1st November, 1841,	71,394 00
	$5,827,009 67

NEW GRENADA. In the Chronicle of April last, [p. 145,] we attempted to make a slight sketch of the present state of the republican provinces of the Spanish main, and of their recent history. We have never intended to give constant details of the petty revolutions and counter-revolutions which disgrace them, nor of battles which seem to be as frequent and almost as bloodless as militia musters are nearer home. If the reader will turn to the article we refer to, he will find that at the date of intelligence received at that time, the whole country was in anarchy, several provinces having rebelled against the central government. Some difficulty was consequently had in getting together any thing which could be called a Congress, but this was finally surmounted by the arrival of some delegates from Panama and Carthagena, who had been chosen before the secession of those provinces. If we rightly understand the intelligence, which reaches us in as confused forms as the various accounts of the dynasties of the Etruscans and Pharaohs, a convention was held at Bogota at the same time of the governors and chiefs of the different states.

Before the meeting of the Congress, the provinces of Casanare, Pamplona, Socorro, Tunja and Velez, had returned to the authority of the central government, disheartened by a victory gained by the government forces at Aratoca.

This Congress, or meeting, chose General Herran the next President of the republic. A Bogota paper says, apparently without perceiving the bitter irony of the remark, "he will take *secure* possession of his *high destiny*."

Near the close of April, and early in the next month, Obando, at the head of the rebels of the south-west, and Cordova at the head of those of some of the northern provinces, succeeded in uniting their forces for an attack on Bogota, which city was for a while in great danger, the rebels approaching within a few miles. From fear, however, apparently of an attack in the rear from Flores, president of Ecuador, who appears to treat the rebels in the neighboring state without mercy, or regard to international law, [See Mon. Chron. p. 154,] Obando suddenly retreated to the fastnesses of Popayan, and the forces of Cordova, and those in communication with him farther north, sustained several severe defeats. Large bodies of government forces were able now to advance upon them from Bogota, and in consequence Cordova was routed by General Ortega, and taken prisoner, with almost all his forces; Hernandes was routed at Simana by General Collazos, Colonel Vesga at Salamina, and taken prisoner. Meanwhile, the success of Flores in the south, was such that he defeated Sarria at the head of the insurrection there. Cordova and Vesga, with two commanders of inferior note, were shot for treason at Medellin, in Antioquia. It is reported, that Sarria met with a similar fate in Popayan.

Previous to these last successes, the province of Choco, one of the western provinces, had thrown off the central government. And at the time of these victories in the north, Neyva, a province immediately adjacent to Bogota, was infested by a rebel named Sanchez.

These victories, which we have mentioned, took place in the provinces of Pamplona, Antioquia, and Mompox, the most northern of the inland provinces. The seacoast provinces were at our latest dates still in the power of the rebels, excepting Carthagena, which had resumed the authority of the central government, but which, from the 23d of July up to the 16th of August, was closely besieged by the rebel general, Carmona; and Rio Hacha, which "*reacted*" in favor of the constitutional government on the 7th of August. The government forces were advancing rapidly from the south, and the siege of Carthagena is probably long before this time raised.

In our article of the 1st of May, we said that "the professed or real cause of the insurrection was left entirely in doubt." The suggestion which we offered at that time, that they arose from the unsettled habits of the soldiers, with whom the country is filled, is now quite confirmed; probably there is but little popular feeling, on which they are based. It appears, however, that the rebellious provinces take the name of "federalist," as desiring a federal form of government, rather than the central one established at

Bogota; the grievance being similar to that now in operation in Mexico, and recently in Guatimala. We have called the insurgents rebels, without intending to judge as to the propriety or folly of their movements. We could not sympathize very warmly, however, with men who should desire to subdivide into different nations the government of a province containing only a million and a half of people.

The present state of the country, as revealed in the above accounts, is more encouraging than when we published our article in May. There were then eight independent governments existing in it; there are now but six: 1st, the old central government of Bogota, which has enlarged its authority since that time so that it now comprehends fourteen provinces, in which, however, we include Neyva, and its rebel, Sanchez; 2nd, Popayan, in which Obando still holds, though apparently in extreme danger; 3d, Mompox; 4th, Choco; 5th, Santa Martha; 6th, the State of the Isthmus. This last may safely be considered as, for the present at least, an independent state. It appears united in itself, and it has little natural connexion with New Grenada. The other rebellious provinces are small and weak. For the situation of these provinces, we refer the reader to the maps of Colombia, published in the Monthly Chronicle of this year, pp. 152 and 155.

Ecuador. This province, the third of the members arising from the division of Colombia, although little farther from us in actual distance, is in reality much more removed from us than its sister republics, as most of our intelligence from it is received from its ports on the Pacific, and comes round Cape Horn. We have but just received, through a somewhat circuitous route, the message of General Flores, its president, delivered to the Legislature on the 15th of January last. It is a curious document.

He alludes to the troubles in New Grenada, in the quelling which he and his troops had taken part; he adduces these as reasons for keeping up a military establishment on the Grenadine frontier. The treaties commenced two years since, with France and Great Britain, are not yet concluded, but one was on the eve of conclusion with Spain; of course this was an interesting event to a state once her colony. He recommends action on a project which he presents for the liquidation of the national debt, Ecuador being bound for a part of that of Colombia. The message alludes to many details of domestic policy, which are interesting, as showing the degree of tranquillity to which the country has attained. Later intelligence from Ecuador gives a similar account of the gratifying state of things.

Venezuela. On page 384 of Vol. I. of the Monthly Chronicle, we noticed an atlas, containing the results of a survey of this republic by Colonel Codassi. By the Gaceta di Venezuela and the Bulletin de la Societe Geographique, published at Paris, we learn that the publication of this atlas is completed. It consists of a general map of Venezuela, and thirty particular maps of different districts. Colonel Codassi, in the execution of the work, visited every parish and canton in the country. The first volume of the History of Venezuela, by Messrs. Baralt and Dioz, is also published.

Monte Video, Aug. 3. The fleets of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, which have for a long time been watching each other in the river La Plata, came into action. The result, after an engagement of some hours, was the retreat of the Buenos Ayres squadron, commanded by Admiral Brown, which raised the blockade it has heretofore maintained on the port of Monte Video. The Monte Video squadron, however, returned to port. Its commander was Commodore Coe.

Admiral Brown immediately returned to Buenos Ayres, where he arrived on the 5th. He complained of the backwardness of his officers in supporting him in the action, but the fault appeared to arise rather from the dull sailing qualities of their vessels, than from their disaffection or want of courage. The government at Buenos Ayres claimed the victory in the action, which must, however, have been only very partial.

West Indies, Aug. 26. A momentary shock of an earthquake was felt in Antiqua, St. Lucia, and Martinique.

London, Aug. 24. Theodore Hook, Esq. died of bilious cholera, in the 54th year of his age. Mr. Hook, at the time of his death, was editor of the John Bull and New Monthly Magazine. His name will long live with his published works, among which we need hardly mention "Sayings and Doings," and "Gilbert Gurney." He had and deserved the reputation of one of the wittiest men of his time, and

was, we believe, as much loved and respected among his friends as he was admired and praised by the public.

London, Aug. 30. Aerial Excursion, by a party of pleasure. Mr. Green and a party, consisting of four gentlemen and two ladies, made an excursion in the Vauxhall Gardens, in the Nassau Balloon. The following description is given by one of the ladies of the party:

At ten minutes past seven Mr. Green completed the act of separation from our friends, and we embarked, impressed with loftier views and every prospect of a pleasing voyage, taking a northeasterly direction, which current, with but little variation, bore us throughout. It is utterly impossible for persons on their first adventure to give expression to their feelings. There is a something awful in the very novelty of the situation that, to a great degree, paralyzes the language of description, and yet the awe may be considered imaginary; for the Balloon that Benjamin Franklin recognized as a boy appears to have reached its manhood. On leaving the gardens we were somewhat flattered by the cheers of those we left behind us, and they changed notes in proportion as we towered over the lanes and thoroughfares adjoining. The motion of the machine was so imperceptible, that it seemed not to us as if we were leaving the gardens, but as if the gardens left us. The first blush of observation presented to us a something like a schoolboy map — every thing flat, diminished in dimensions, and curiously compact. The motion of heads, and the turning up of faces, partly indicating animation, but more especially reminding us of bas-relief sculpture. We soon triumphantly overtopped the orientalists of the metropolis, and then the scene changed shades, and assumed a different shape. The river Thames became like an animated reptile, of ponderous growth, serpentining along, and seeming to encircle in its coils the mighty London, the mistress of the world. Crossing the river between the Tower and Blackwall, and surveying the scene we were passing from, the lights sprung up in rapid succession, like glowworms in the twilight. The objects became more compact, and the bridges bore the semblance of beautiful and sparkling fillets, encircling here and there an immense boa constrictor, and fettered, as it were, or controlled, by white and riband-looking roads, the inlets and outlets of the great city. Shortly after this we attained our highest altitude — six thousand two hundred feet, or nearly two miles and a quarter. We had expected, from what we had often heard, that some difficulty of respiration would have been experienced; but, so far from this, we fancied that it was more free than usual, added to a buoyancy of feeling perfectly delicious; and instead of the cold usually resulting from a great elevation and a rarefied atmosphere, the heat was unusually oppressive. We next passed over the forest of Epping. We now commenced rapidly to descend, till within 2,300 feet of the earth, as indicated by the barometer. For the first time we became sensible of the motion of the balloon; our gradual approach to objects enabled us, by comparison, to form a judgment of the swiftness of our course. The most sublime object that accompanied us throughout our trip, when night had set in, was the moon, and its effects on the scene beneath. The reflection of the moonbeams upon the river — now bursting upon the vision, now coquettishly disappearing; leaving this in darkness, and suddenly presenting the same appearance in a thousand different quarters, rescuing solitary scraps or sheets of water from obscurity, rather as if it were artificially produced, than the mere result of accident. As an artist, I was delighted with the light and shade of the scene; and one of the most prominent objects attracting our attention, from its uniqueness of character, was the moon's reflection on the bell, and the mighty shadow of the latter upon the earth. Although at the great elevation at which we then were, we were much surprised to find with what exceeding and clear distinctness we could hear the voices and distinguish the words of those, who, attracted by the novelty of the object, were assembled beneath; the conversation, mundane and celestial, if not very *edifying*, was at least *highly* amusing. Mr. Green now became anxious to descend; but finding, from information afforded us by the good folks below, that the ground was not well adapted for his purpose, we rose considerably, but still in the same direction, until we found a fitter spot, as well as the obscurity enabled Mr. Green to judge, being without the guide-line. Our car company had been so exceedingly pleasant, that it was not without regret we heard of his intention to descend. Capt.

Curry, who is a veteran aëronaut, this being his thirty-third ascent, delighted the company with the favorite ballad of "The jolly young waterman," with many other little flashes of amusement, which he called *sky*-larking. We had "nectar and ambrosia" in abundance. Now to the descent. Mr. Green's anxiety suspended all these pleasing pastimes; and, having arrived at a place that he thought would be suitable, he encountered a difficulty from the sudden springing up of a ground breeze. The grappling iron was thrown out; but, from the nature of the surface, a hold could not be retained, until after two or three attempts, when, with the assistance of the country people, the iron was properly planted, and we owed especial thanks to sundry little urchins, who bounded over hedge and ditch to our assistance. We were sorry to find the balloon considerably injured, from having been a short time entangled in the embraces of a solitary ash-tree. Our descent was, however, effected scathless, barring sundry bumps and thumps, which, however, formed but a slight alloy to the pleasure of our trip. The gentlemen of the party then assisted us to alight, precisely at twenty minutes to nine, having been in the air exactly an hour and ten minutes. We were now on *terra firma* at Knavestock, near Brentwood, in Essex, twenty-three miles from Vauxhall. We were kindly invited to the house of Mr. J. Crouchman, by his good lady, who was attracted to the ground; and to her kindness, and the efficient services of her husband, we were much indebted. Finding we were in a part of the country abounding in cross-roads, and the cattle being engaged in the harvest, it was three hours before a conveyance for the balloon could be obtained. A very unpleasant incident occurred after landing; some one having abstracted the ornamental drapery of the car; but, through the vigilance of the police, a fine young fellow was presented to us manacled as the thief. Mr. Green had previously handsomely rewarded him, and to share with his fellows. It was our own opinion that the poor fellow did not wish so much to take it for its value, as to obtain a relic. Then comes the price of pleasure. There were Mrs. Green and myself, Dr. Locock, Captain Curry, Mr. Dally, a gentleman whose name we did not learn, and Mr. Green, driven to our wits' end. We called a council of expediency. We found ourselves six miles from any post-house. The gentlemen were capable of walking six miles; this was, however, rather too great a distance for two ladies, and by direction, we sought shelter at a house a mile and a half distant, where, we regret to say — through a female oracle, we suppose a landlady — admission was refused the party, benighted as we were; showing not only a want of common courtesy, but a complete lack of humanity, and more especially to those of her own sex. Baffled in this reasonable appeal, we retraced our steps to the hospitable cottage of Mr. Alexander Doddington, a few minutes' walk, whose whole family vied with each other in ministering to our wishes. One of his sons was immediately despatched on horseback to furnish us with such stores as he was himself deficient in. Our eventful career was finished in comfort before a blazing fire, lighted for our especial benefit, and every other accommodation was at our service. It is pleasing to contrast the warm-hearted kindness of this worthy family with the unfeeling brutality of the other. A post-chaise was obtained shortly afterwards, and we reached town in the morning between nine and ten o'clock, delighted with our excursion, nothing the worse for an adventure or two, and looking forward with much pleasure to our next trip to the Isle of '*Sky*.' — I have the honor to remain yours, &c., JOANNA FORREST, Bloomsbury."

LONDON, Aug. 31. BRITISH AND FOREIGN POSTAGE. The British packet system, including the line of steam packets between Boston and Liverpool, the overland mail to India, and the various other steam and sailing packets from England, together with the treaty arrangements with many of the European governments, affords so great facilities of communication with almost all parts of the world, that we deem it important to keep the reader informed of the regulations which are promulgated from time to time, in regard to it. Two Treasury warrants, under this date, published in the London Gazette, announce certain additional rates of postage, now established. For the rates previously established, see Mon. Chron. vol. II. pp. 57, 307, and 382.

The rates now established, are as follows: — Between Bremen and any place in the United Kingdom, on any letter not exceeding 1-2 oz. in weight, is 6*d*., and to any place in foreign countries, from Bremen through the United Kingdom, it is the rate previously established from the

United Kingdom, with the addition of 6*d*. The rate to New Zealand, by private ships, in addition to the inland postage, is 4*d*.

Packet postage between any port and another, (other than British colonies,) in the West Indies and North or South America, 1*s*.

Between any port in the United Kingdom, and any place on the north or eastern coast of the isthmus of Panama, 1*s*.

Between one port and another on the southern coast of Panama and western coast of S. America, 1*s*.

For newspapers, British, colonial, or foreign, between any two places in New Zealand, or between any British colony, or another not having colonial legislatures, 1*d*.

On every foreign newspaper between any other British colonies, or between such colonies and any foreign country, not through the United Kingdom, (1*d*. being allowed to private ships,) 2*d*

On every newspaper, British, colonial, or foreign, conveyed by packet ships between any places other than British colonies in the West Indies, and North or South America, the island of Madeira and the Canary Islands, 2*d*.

Newspapers so carried, must be without a cover, or with the cover open at the sides, and must have no word written, or mark upon it, other than the address, or any thing enclosed within it.

For greater convenience, we give the following statement of rates, from the United States through Great Britain, to other foreign countries, founded on the regulations above referred to.

From Boston.

To any place in the United Kingdom, 1*s*.
" France, 1*s*. 10*d*.
" Italy, Sicily, Venetian Lombardy, Turkey, and the Levant, (*via* France,) 2*s*. 7*d*.
" Spain, (*via* France,) 2*s*. 7*d*.
" " (*via* Falmouth,) 3*s*. 2*d*.
" Gibraltar, Malta, Ionian Islands, and East Indies, 2*s*.
" (*via* Falmouth,) 2*s*.
" East Indies, (*via* France,) 2*s*. 10*d*.
" Greece, Syria, and Egypt, (*via* Falmouth,) 3*s*. 3*d*.
" Switzerland, (*via* France,) 2*s*. 2*d*.
" Portugal, 2*s*. 7*d*.
" Madeira, 2*s*. 8*d*.
" Brazil, 3*s*. 7*d*.
" Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Peru, 3*s*. 5*d*.
" Mexico, Columbia, and Cuba, 3*s*. 1*d*.
" St. Domingo, and foreign W. Indies, 2*s*. 3*d*.
" Jamaica and B. West Indies, 2*s*. 0.

PARLIAMENT, Aug. 19. The New English Parliament met. Mr. C. Shaw Lefevre was elected Speaker of the Commons, without opposition. On the 24th, the Queen's speech was read by commission to the two Houses. It contained no information not already before the public. It may be considered noteworthy, however, that no mention was made of the relations between Great Britain and the United States. An address echoing the speech was moved on the ministerial side of the House of Lords; but after debate, an amendment was substituted by a majority of 72, expressing a want of confidence in ministers. A similar amendment to a similar address prevailed in the Commons on the 27th, by a vote of 360 to to 269. Majority against Ministers, 91.

In consequence of these votes, Ministers resigned; and on the 30th of August, Lord Melbourne in the House of Lords, and Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, announced this fact, and as the Ministry only held their places till a new one could be appointed, the House adjourned over till Sept. 6th. On the 30th, Sir Robert Peel was summoned to the Queen, and received her directions for the formation of a ministry, which was finally announced, as follows:

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury—Sir R. Peel, Bart.

Lord High Chancellor—Lord Lyndhurst.

Lord President of the Council—Lord Wharncliffe.

Lord Privy Seal—The Duke of Buckingham.

Secretary of State (Home Department)—Sir James Graham, Bart.

Secretary of State (Foreign Department)—The Earl of Aberdeen.

Secretary of State (Colonial Department)—Lord Stanley.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—The Rt. Hon. Henry Goulburn.

First Lord of the Admiralty—The Earl of Haddington.

President of the Board of Control—Lord Ellenborough.

Paymaster of the Forces—The Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull.

President of the Board of Trade—The Earl of Ripon.

Secretary at War—The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge.

The Duke of Wellington, it appears, does not hold office, but will be the leader of the ministerial party in the House of Lords.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

The Earl De Grey—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Eliot—Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Right Hon. Sir Geo. Clerk, Bart.—Chief Secretary to the Admiralty.

The Right Hon. Admiral Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B.—One of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Lord Ashley—One of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Sir Frederick Pollock—Attorney General.

Sir Wm. Follett—Solicitor General.

Sir Edward Sugden—Chancellor for Ireland.

Lord Granville Somerset—Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward of the Queen's Household—The Earl of Liverpool.

Master of the Horse to her Majesty—The Earl of Jersey.

Master of the Queen's Buck Hounds—The Earl of Rosslyn.

In the absence of the Earl of Ripon, the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone was appointed President of the Board of Trade.

Lord Hill is to retain his situation as Commander-in-Chief.

On the 3d of September, several of the new officials, who had not already received the honor, were sworn in as Privy Counsellors.

The new writs for the re-election of those members of the House of Commons who had received places in the cabinet, were moved in the House on the 6th of September, and the House then adjourned to the 20th.

After the adjournment, the proceedings of the session were of comparatively little interest. All proceedings on the corn laws and other important measures were postponed till the next session, on the ground that the new Ministry had not had time to digest their plans of proceeding. The deficiency in the revenue for the year, as left by the old ministry, was reported as amounting to several millions, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was authorized to raise this sum, either by selling stocks or exchequer bills, as the state of the market might render expedient.

On the 21st of September, the Chancellor of the Exchequer published a plan for funding £5,000,000 of exchequer bills. His proposals were not closed with with great alacrity. On the 4th of October, only £3,500,000 had been funded.

REPRESENTATIVE PEERS OF SCOTLAND. Aug. 6th, the following Peers were elected as the sixteen representative peers of Scotland:—The Marquess of Tweeddale, the Earls of Morton, Elgin, Airlie, Leven and Melville, Selkirk, Orkney and Seafield; Viscounts Arbuthnot and Strathallan; Lords Forbes, Saltoun, Sinclair, Colville, (of Culross,) Reay, and Rollo; and the Marquess of Queensbury. The only alterations were the substitution of the Earl of Seafield and Lord Rollo for the Earl of Home and Lord Gray, who retire by their own consent.

PARIS, Aug. 21. SAMUEL WELLES, Esq., formerly of Boston, for many years the head of the firm of Welles & Co., died, after a severe illness of several weeks, in the 64th year of his age.

PARIS, Sept. An ordinance was published in the Moniteur for the loan of 150,000,000 francs. This sum was much less than was originally anticipated. The conditions were, that it should be paid in monthly instalments of seven and a half millions in October and November, eleven and a half millions in each of the four succeeding months, and fifteen millions in monthly afterwards, till November, 1842.

CHINA. Within the last month, news has been received of operations in the vicinity of Canton of a good deal of interest. The arrangement which was made by Captain Elliot, at the end of March, with the local authorities at Canton, for the temporary opening of the trade, continued in force through the month of April and the first twenty days of May. During that period a large quantity of teas, and a considerable quantity of silks, were shipped in British and American ships. The quantity of tea shipped to Great Britain in April and May, and including vessels which left Macao to June 16, amounted to 18,432,757 lbs. black teas, and 2,487,387 lbs. green, making a total of 20,920,144 lbs. The quantity previously exported to Great Britain from July 1, 1840, to April, 1841, was 3,993,363 black, and 2,546,015 green, making a

total of 27,459,522 lbs., besides 1,488,548 lbs. on board ships which had not yet sailed. The exports to the United States amounted to 1,524,244 black, and 6,030,103 lbs. green, making a total of 7,554,347 lbs.

In the mean time, the Chinese were busy in making preparations for war. Troops to the number of 50 or 60,000 were assembled at Canton and the vicinity; cannon were cast; and great efforts were made to place the forts in a state of defence. In addition, several fleets of small fire vessels were prepared, for the purpose of destroying the British men-of-war. On the 10th of May, Capt. Elliot went in a steamer to Canton, where he saw the vigorous preparations which the Chinese were making, and had an interview with the Mandarin Governor. On his return to Hong Kong, he countermanded an expedition which had been meditated against Amoy, and which had been appointed to proceed in five or six days. On the 17th he proceeded again to Canton, and orders were issued to the fleet, with the troops on board, under the command of Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, and Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, to proceed up the river, and to anchor near the city. On the 20th, the Mandarin Governor Yee issued a proclamation declaring that there was no ground of alarm; but on the following day Capt. Elliot issued a proclamation, announcing the probability of hostilities, and recommending to all foreigners to leave Canton before sunset. The English and American merchants accordingly collected their effects as expeditiously as possible, and by means of boats proceeded down the river to Whampoa, with the exception of two American merchants, Messrs. Coolidge and Morse. As soon as the foreign factories were deserted, the mob broke in and were with difficulty resisted by the soldiers. The two gentlemen who remained were in great danger. They were carried into the city and detained there three or four days, but were then set at liberty. The Chinese proclamation was supposed to be intended to lull the British merchants to security, with a view of seizing them during the night, as every thing was prepared by them for an attack. At 11 o'clock on the night of the 21st they began the attack, by firing at all the British vessels within reach of the forts. The fire-ships were let loose, but the British men-of-war were on the alert, and the steamer Nemesis towed off the Chinese vessels. The fight began during the night between several of the British ships and the fort of Shaming, which was silenced in the morning. Eight new brass guns were found in it. During the engagement a fleet of war junks came out of a creek. The Nemesis moved towards them; but, afraid of her thirty-two pounders, they retreated into the creek. Thither the Nemesis pursued them, and during three hours the sailors were busy in setting fire to at least forty junks. Having completed the work, the steamer emerged from the creek, decorated with the flags and pendants of the junks. The sailors, too, presented a comical sight. They were dressed in Chinese robes, some with Mandarin caps, and others, particularly one boat's crew, had each a Chinaman's tail hanging at the back of their necks.

On Sunday, the 23d of May, the squadron and the troops arrived, and the chiefs, Elliot, Senhouse, and Gough, held a conference. They then sent Capt. Belcher, of her Majesty's ship Sulphur, to reconnoitre the river, and to find a place for landing on the north side. This reconnoissance was attacked, but beat off the assailants and burned twenty-eight of their boats. An excellent place for landing the troops and guns was then discovered.

On the 24th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the troops being in the boats, the steamers proceeded to tow them to their destination. The Atalanta took the right column, under the command of Major Pratt, of her Majesty's 26th regiment, to seize and hold the factories on the bank of the river to the south of the city, while the Nemesis towed the left column towards Tsing-hae, five miles up the river. The guns were landed during the night. The right column, under Col. Mountain, arrived at their destination in time to prevent, for the present, the foreign factories being destroyed, the inhabitants and soldiers (Chinese) being engaged in carrying off whatever came in their way; but the Dutch and British Hongs were completely plundered of every thing they contained, amongst the rest a large quantity of woollens, stored in the company's godowns, before their arrival. The left column, under Sir H. Gough, comprising 117 officers, 2,276 rank and file, and 13 guns, arrived at the village of Tsing-hae, their point of debarkation, about dusk. The general and the 49th regiment, consist-

ing of 28 officers and 273 rank and file, landed for the purpose of reconnoitring, but a few straggling parties alone were seen. During the night guns were landed, and the next morning the landing of the remainder of the column was effected, and the whole moved forward a little after day-light. The commander, having cautiously advanced within range of the forts, and every thing being prepared for their attack, about half-past nine the order was given to advance; and in a little more than half an hour the eastern and western forts were in our possession, and our troops looked down on Canton within one hundred yards of its walls. A spirited fire was kept up from the city walls from heavy ordnance, zinjalls, and matchlocks, during the greater part of the day. After the troops had landed and proceeded on their way, a large body of Tartar troops thought of capturing the Nemesis, and made a rush to the water's edge for that purpose; but her commander allowed them to approach within range of his guns, when he opened such a volley of grape upon them that they were fain to retire, leaving a great number dead behind them. To the northeast of the city was a strongly intrenched camp, containing about 4,000 of the enemy, which was separated from the heights by a tract of paddy land, from which repeated attacks were made, and as frequently repulsed by her Majesty's 49th regiment. About 3, P. M. it was evident a mandarin of rank had reached their camp, (afterwards understood to be Yang, the Tartar general,) and that the Chinese meditated a fresh attack; in consequence of which Major-General Burrell was despatched to repel it, and follow up the enemy across a narrow causeway, and destroy their encampment, which duty was gallantly performed by her Majesty's 18th and 46th regiments, and a company of Royal Marines, though not without considerable loss, from the troops being exposed to a heavy fire from the north-east face of the city wall. The enemy fled; the encampment was set on fire; several magazines were blown up, and the permanent buildings destroyed. The general now determined to carry the city by storm, for which every necessary measure was effected; but a flag of truce appearing the next morning on the city walls, Mr. Thorn, (the interpreter,) was deputed to ascertain the cause, when a mandarin stated that they were anxious for peace. The general had it explained that, as commander of the British forces, he would treat with no other than the commander of the Chinese army; but that he would suspend hostilities for two hours, to allow of the Chinese general meeting him; that if he did not receive a communication from her Majesty's plenipotentiary, (who was with the squadron south of the city,) or had not a satisfactory interview with him during that time, hostilities would be resumed. The Chinese general not making his appearance, the interval was made use of to bring up the guns, &c. During the night of the 26th, every thing was prepared in the British camp; orders were prepared to open the batteries at seven, and to commence the attack at eight next morning in four columns. On the morning of the 27th, when our troops were about to commence operations, an officer of the royal navy arrived in the camp, who had been travelling all night, having lost his way, with a communication from Captain Elliot, containing instructions to suspend all hostilities, as the inhabitants of Canton had agreed to ransom the city. In compliance with these orders, (though greatly to his mortification,) Sir H. Gough was obliged to countermand his order for the attack. The conditions upon which Captain Elliot agreed with the Chinese for the ransom of Canton, were, —

1. That all soldiers other than those of the province, with the three imperial commissioners, should quit the city in six days, and retire sixty miles.

2 Six millions of dollars to be paid for the use of the Crown of England, counting from 27th May — one million payable before sunset of that day.

3. For the present, the British troops to remain in their actual positions; no additional preparations for hostilities to be made on either side. If the sum agreed upon be not paid within seven days, it shall be increased to seven millions; if not within fourteen days, to eight millions; if not within twenty days, nine millions. When the whole shall be paid, all the British forces to return without the Bocca Tigris and the Wangtong, and all fortified places within the river to be restored, and not to be rearmed till all affairs are settled between the two nations.

4. Losses occasioned by the plunder of the factories, and by the destruction of the Spanish brig Bilbanio in 1839, to be paid within one week.

5. It is required that the Kwang-chow-foo shall produce full powers to conclude this arrangement on the part of the three commissioners — the general of the Tartar garrison, the governor-general, and the fooyun of Kwangtung.

At ten o'clock, at the request of Yang, the Tartar general, a conference was held between Sir H. Gough, (accompanied by Sir F. Senhouse and himself,) when a long parley ensued. Sir Hugh explained to him that Her Majesty's plenipotentiary having resumed negotiations with the local authorities, he should await a further communication from him.

At twelve o'clock A. M., Captain Elliot arrived in camp, when all further active operations ceased. The day following, (the 28th,) a conference was held with the Kwang-chow-foo under the walls of the city, when every arrangement was made for the evacuation of the city, by as large a body of the Tartar troops as could be got ready, and a mandarin of rank was permitted to pass through the British ranks to procure quarters for them.

The next day, (29th,) a large body of troops, apparently regulars, numbering about five thousand, armed with long spears, shields, and swords, were collected on the heights, and were rapidly increasing. The general advanced against them with a wing of the 26th, three companies of the 49th, the 37th Madras N. I., and the Bengal volunteers, supported by the royal marines. The enemy were dispersed with some difficulty, on account of a thunder-storm that came on, and which wetted the muskets of the troops so that they would not go off. The heat of the sun was at this time so insupportable, that Major Beecher, deputy quarter-master-general, fell from exhaustion, and expired in a few minutes. Indeed, both officers and men were nearly exhausted. The next day, a similar force of the enemy had assembled, and meditated an attack on our camp; upon which Sir H. Gough sent to the Kwang-chow-foo, stating that he would resume hostilities if a similar insult should again be offered.

On Captain Elliot joining the camp, a meeting was held with the prefect, who declared that the conduct of the soldiers was contrary to the wishes of the authorities, and that he would soon disperse them by sending off hisown assistant, if the general would depute an officer to accompany him. Captain Moore, of the 34th Bengal N. I., volunteered to do so, and they were quite successful, as the enemy entirely dispersed on learning the reason of their coming. Sir H. Gough, finding that five millions of dollars had been paid, and that Captain Elliot was satisfied with the security for the remaining million for the ransom of Canton; that fourteen thousand five hundred Tartar troops had marched out of the town; that three thousand had gone by water, and that the remainder were prepared to follow, when carriage could be procured, acceded to the wish of Her Majesty's plenipotentiary to reëmbark the troops, the Chinese finding coolies to convey the guns and ammunition.

The coolies being furnished on the 1st of June, the troops and guns were embarked, the British flag was lowered in the four forts, and the expedition returned to Tsing-hae.

The loss of the British in these operations consisted of Major Beecher, who died from over-fatigue, Lieutenant Fox of the Nimrod, and thirteen soldiers and seamen killed, and fifteen officers and ninety-seven privates wounded. A few days afterwards, June 14, Sir Humphrey le Fleming Senhouse, who commanded the naval forces, died on board the Blenheim, of fever caused by excessive fatigue, and was buried at his request at Macao. Capt. Elliot issued a proclamation, notifying the inhabitants of Canton that they might return, and continue their peaceful pursuits in security, so long as the high officers continued to fulfil their engagements. He called on the foreigners who had suffered losses from the pillage of the factories to bring in a statement of the amount, with an inventory of the particulars. He warned British subjects that he did not consider it safe for them to enter the river with their shipping, and recommended to them to proceed to Hongkong, where they would receive protection from the officers of the British nation. He gave notice, that if there should be any obstruction to the freedom of Hongkong, there would be an immediate embargo upon the port of Canton. The five millions of dollars paid for the ransom of Canton were delivered on board the government ship Nimrod, and by her conveyed to Calcutta. She sailed from Macao June 8. There was considerable sickness on board the British fleet, particularly in the ship Conway. Capt. Elliot laid out sites for

houses in a projected town on the island of Hongkong, and the lots were advertised to be disposed of by public sale. Sir G. Bremer arrived at Hongkong near the end of June, and the steamer from Bombay, having on board Sir Henry Pottinger, who is appointed plenipotentiary to supersede Capt. Elliot, with Admiral Sir William Parker, who is to take the command of the fleet, was spoken in the straits of Malacca on the 28th of July. It was anticipated, that on the arrival of Admiral Parker, if not before, the British forces would proceed to the northward, and take possession of some place on the eastern coast, probably Ningpo.

The Chinese Official Account of the Attack upon Canton. Report of Yihshan, the imperial nephew and commissioner, dated the 31st of May, sent by couriers at the rate of six hundred le per day, [two hundred miles.]

Since my arrival in Canton Province, the forts of Oo chung (first bar), Ty-wong-kow (Macao passage fort), Tung-wong-kong (Swallow's nest fort), and other places were lost. I then consulted with Lung and Yang, assistant-commissioners, and erected on the banks of the river in succession, the stone fort or Ny-ching, (near where the British troops landed,) and batteries at Wungsha, at the Singhæ gate (petition gate), and at Hung-meou-chuck (a temple of the suburbs), at Hwangcha, (above Shaming,) and at Yih-cha-wih and other places. Officers and soldiers guarded them, and all around we put up sand-bags, palisadoes, piles of stones and balls; we moreover dug trenches for the protection of the soldiers. We also placed sand-bags all around the city walls to make them stronger, and I myself, with the assistant commissioners, went round to reconnoitre and inspect the works in different places. Besides, we embodied some of the brave Fokeen sailors to the number of more than one thousand men, and prepared rafts and straw to make attacks by fire.

On the evening of the first day of the fourth moon, (21st of May,) the great conflict with the barbarians commenced at the western fort. We attacked them with our guns, burning instantly five of their boats, breaking two of their guns, and smashing two great masts of the barbarian ships. They were now all returning, when your Minister, at the fifth watch, (3 o'clock to 5 A. M.) was upon the point of bringing up his soldiers for their extermination; but all on a sudden the number of their vessels was increased by sixteen ships, eight steam boats, and eighty ship's boats, which all pressed forward. The soldiers, on account of the hard fighting during the night, were all fatigued, their guns were few, and, although they had fired several tens of rounds, yet, the barbarian ships being strong and numerous, they could not beat them back. Their soldiers finally got on shore, and rushed to the plunder of the city, entering the forts at the small and large northern gates, and attacking the town on three sides. Their rockets were thrown in masses; their balls hit the people's houses, and they caught fire; all our own soldiers had not a place to stand on; their cannon was melted by the fire of the barbarians; and the buildings destroyed (magazines blown up?). I cannot yet accurately ascertain the number of all the soldiers and great officers that were killed and wounded. We were hard pressed, and returning into the city, myriads of people were weeping and wailing; the number of those who invoked Heaven and begged for peace covered the roads. When your Minister looked with his own eyes upon this, his very bowels were torn asunder. In stooping down from the wall, I made inquiries from the barbarians; they all said, that several millions of taels for the surrendered opium had not yet been paid, and therefore they requested the sum of one million taels in liquidation thereof, and then they would immediately withdraw their soldiers, and retire outside the Bogue; that they had to make no other request; and that then the people might go out in their customary way. I then asked them about the surrender of the whole territory of Hongkong, and they replied that Keshen had given it them, and that an authenticated paper from him to this effect had been placed on record.

Your Minister thought that the city was in danger; that there had been repeated disturbances, and that the whole people were prostrated in mud and ashes. I therefore agreed to this *pro tempore*. Moreover, I consider again that this was a solitary city to be fought against, and that both the fat and liver were greatly injured. There was, moreover, no battle field for deploying a great army, and I could not do otherwise than beguile them to go out of the Bogue. Then we shall

repair our forts, and again endeavor to attack and exterminate them, and recover our old territory of Hongkong.

Your Ministers beseech your Majesty to deliver us over to the Board that we may be punished, and also to direct that Ke, the Governor, and E, the Lieutenant-Governor, be severely dealt with. Respectfully, we present a petition from all the people asking for peace.

Your Minister is conscious of not being guiltless

A respectful memorial.

Brazil. On the 16th of July, at Rio Janeiro, the Emperor, preparatory to his coronation, accompanied by the Princesses, left the palace of St. Christopher in great state, under a salute from the guns of the capital, and from the Brazilian and foreign shipping, for the Imperial Chapel, where he was received by the Bishop of Rio and the clergy, and divine service was performed. The Emperor then proceeded to the palace in the city, where he was received with acclamations by deputations from the two legislative chambers, the different bodies of the state, and the diplomatic corps. On the part of this latter corps, Baron Rouen, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of the French, made a complimentary address. In the evening the city was illuminated. On the 18th the Coronation took place. The Emperor, wearing the mantle of Grand Master of the Order of the Cross, accompanied by the Princesses, preceded by the ministers and high dignitaries carrying the crown, sword, mantle, and other regalia for the coronation, proceeded to the chapel of the palace, where he was received by the Archbishop of Bahia and his clergy. The coronation service was performed, which lasted four hours. The Emperor, having taken the oaths to maintain the constitution, proceeded in state to a magnificent gallery built for the purpose, and took his seat on the throne, wearing the crown and imperial mantle. He afterwards went upon the balcony, commanding the public square, with the sceptre in his right hand and the sword of justice in his left, and saluted the multitude, by whom he was loudly cheered. In the evening there was a grand banquet. On the 19th, the Emperor distributed favors, and in the evening, with the imperial family, he visited the theatre, which was crowded to excess, immense prices being paid for boxes.

Canada. On the 18th of August Lord Sydenham's resignation of his post as governor of Canada was accepted by the Queen. Lord John Russell communicated to him the intention of the Queen to confer on him the Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath, in proof of her approbation of his services. In communicating his resignation to Government, Lord Sydenham spoke in a tone of great satisfaction of the success of his mission.

The session of the Legislature closed early in September. We have before given an account of some of its transactions. It took decided measures with respect to the internal improvement of the province according to the plan suggested by the governor in his opening speech, [see Mon. Chron. p. 327.] In many respects, however, it has not been very tractable or subservient to the wishes of the Executive.

The governor's project of a general government bank was negatived, 40–29, under an apprehension that it would injure, if not destroy, the now existing banking institutions of the province.

In the first week of September, Lord Sydenham was thrown from his horse, and his leg was broken in two places. The accident, at first, was not considered dangerous; but, after some days, it resulted in lockjaw, and his Lordship died in consequence, on the 26th. The government devolved on Sir Richard Jackson until the arrival of Sir Charles Bagot, who has been appointed as his successor Lord Sydenham was, perhaps, better known as Mr. Poulett Thompson. He was unmarried, and the title expires with him.

DOMESTIC.

Aug. 9. The steamboat Erie, Captain Titus, was entirely destroyed by fire on Lake Erie, off the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek, with more than 150 passengers. She had left Buffalo the same afternoon at 3 o'clock, with more than two hundred passengers. She had on board a considerable cargo, among which were several vessels of paints, varnish, &c., belonging to some of the passengers. One of the carboys of varnish, which was placed immediately over the furnace, burst, or was broken, about 8 o'clock in the evening, and the liquid being scattered on all sides, the vessel was almost immediately enveloped in flames, which spread so rapidly as to defy all measures for their extinction. The boats were lowered into the

water, but were all swamped immediately. About three hours after, the De Witt Clinton steamboat, and vessels from Dunkirk, arrived at the spot, and took up such of the passengers as had succeeded in supporting themselves in the water. Only 29, however, are known to nave been saved.

August 16. The U. S. frigate Congress was launched, at the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H. at ¼ past 11 o'clock, A. M. She glided off the stocks in a beautiful manner, in presence of a vast concourse of spectators, on the surrounding shores and on the water, and was immediately taken in tow, and conducted to her moorings, by the steamers Portland and Huntress. The frigate is a beautiful ship, of fine proportions and workmanship. The Portsmouth Journal gives the following statement of her dimensions: —

Length between perpendiculars from fore-side of rabbet of stem to aft side rabbet of post, at height of gun deck forward, and cross seam aft,	179 ft.	9 in.
Moulded breadth of Beam,	46	6
Extreme breadth outside of plank,	47	8
Depth from base line to top of gun deck,	24	10
From top of gun deck to top of spar deck,	7	3
From top of spar deck to top rail,	4	6
Total depth from base to rail,	36	7
Length of Keel,	164 feet.	
Length of Gun Deck,	183	
Length of Spar Deck,	186	
From knight heads to taffrail,	189	
Length of Cutwater,	15	
Extreme length from end of cutwater to taffrail,	204	

Armament, 26 32 Pounders, } Gun
4 Paixham, } Deck.
20 32 Medium, Spar Deck.
50 Guns.

She has a billet head. Her stern ornaments are the national emblem, an *Eagle;* on each side is the National Flag and Olive Branch, emblematic of peace and thrift. The centre piece is the Roman emblem of the strength of union and authority, — a branch of rods bound together. About 80,000 pounds of copper bolts were used in constructing her, and about 30,000 lbs. of sheet copper were used on her outer work. The keel was laid in the month of August, '39. The work was suspended from Sept 1839 to April 1840; making the working days on the ship 522. The average number of men employed was 42 carpenters, 15 laborers, 8 smiths, 10 joiners, 6 sawyers and 5 caulkers. Average rate of pay, 1 dollar 43 c. per day. The Congress is of heavier tonnage than the 74 America, built in this harbor in the Revolutionary War.

The naval constructor is Samuel M. Pook, Esq. During the first year from the commencement of the work, the navy yard was under the command of Commodore Crane, and the last year under Capt. John H. Sloat.

The former frigate Congress, of 1250 tons and 36 guns; the frigate Crescent, of 600 tons and 36 guns, built as a present for the Dey of Algiers, and the sloop-of war Portsmouth, were built at Portsmouth from 1796 to 1799. During the Revolutionary War, there were built at the same place, for the United States, the frigate Raleigh, of 750 tons, and 32 guns; the Portsmouth, Ranger, and Bellower, of 300 tons, and 18 guns each; and the America, of 1700 tons, and 74 guns.

Aug. 4. Died in Kentucky, Rev. John Breckenridge, D. D., distinguished for many years for his philanthropic exertions in behalf of charitable and religious institutions.

Aug. 16. General Wool was appointed Brigadier-General in the army in the place of General Scott, promoted.

Sept. 25. The Herkimer County Bank, New York, was robbed of $70,000. After a close pursuit, however, the robbers were arrested, and nearly all the money recovered.

Oct. 3. A violent gale from the northeast prevailed along the northern sea board of the United States. A large number of coasters and fishermen were lost, it being a few weeks before the expiration of the fishing season. A breakwater at Rockport, Cape Ann, was carried away, and all but two of sixteen vessels in the harbor were lost.

Oct. 4. The new cabinet was completed by the appointment of Hon. John C. Spencer of New York, as Secretary of War. Mr. Spencer accepted the appointment, and entered on the duties of the office on the 12th inst.

Oct. 4. The trial of Alexander McLeod for the murder of Durfee in the attack on the Caroline steamer, which has attracted so much attention in England

and this country, came on at Utica, New York. The evidence on both sides was full: the prosecution, however, made out little more than the general facts of the destruction of the steamboat, while the defence proved an alibi with apparent truth, and brought witnesses from each of the attacking boats to prove that McLeod was not of the party. He was accordingly acquitted on the 13th, and immediately returned to Canada.

Oct. 14. The Legislature met at Montpelier. It appeared that Mr. Paine had 23,353 votes; Mr. Smilie, 21,302; Judge Hutchinson, 3039; and there were 248 scattering. Mr. Paine was chosen Governor by the Legislature the next day, by 146 votes out of 254.

Oct. 18. An attempt was made to procure the indictment of Holmes, the mate of the William Brown, lost at sea on the 20th of April last, [see Mon. Chron. p. 236.] for the murder of passengers who were thrown overboard to lighten the long boat. The grand jury ignored the bill. He was afterwards indicted for manslaughter.

New-Orleans. This city had been unusually healthy through the summer; but about the close of August, the yellow fever made its appearance, and made distressing ravages. At the 25th of September, the deaths by this cause had been, for some days, more than forty a day.

Chicago, Sept. 11. The sub-treasury safe in this place was robbed of $11,688.

Arkansas West Line. The Commissioners who have, for some time, been engaged in running the boundary line between the United States and the Texan Republic, completed their appointment at the north end on the 24th. The line strikes Red River, one mile and a half above the White Oak Shoals, near Mr. David Lloyd's, on range 28, about 50 yards below range 29. The timber has been cut about ten feet each side of the line, making an opening of twenty feet the whole length of the line; mounds have also been raised at every mile five feet high.

Washington, Sept. 25. The President issued a proclamation, announcing that he was well informed of certain warlike preparations made on the frontier against the English forces, and that if the conspirators persevered in their purposes, they must expect to be brought to immediate punishment.

Washington, Oct. 22. Died, the Hon. John Forsyth, in the 60th year of his age. Mr. Forsyth had been for many years in public life. He came into Congress in 1813; subsequently he was appointed Minister to Spain in 1823, which office he filled during Mr. Monroe's Administration. Subsequently he represented Georgia in the United States Senate, and he filled the situation of Secretary of State in Mr. Van Buren's Cabinet till the accession of General Harrison to the Presidency.

Philadelphia, Oct. 26. Died, Gen. Thomas Cadwallader, in his sixty-second year. His health had been declining for two years, and a fever which suddenly seized him proved too powerful for his enfeebled constitution to resist. Gen. Cadwallader commanded a regiment of volunteer cavalry in the early part of the late war; he was not called into service, however, till in 1814 the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia were threatened by the British, after the battle of Bladensburgh. At that time he was appointed Brigadier-General, with the command of the volunteers raised in Philadelphia. Subsequently he entered the United States service, in which he remained till the close of the war.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4. The Directors of the United States Bank assigned most of the valuable assets of that institution to certain of their creditors, this course being made necessary by the number of suits in progress against the Bank.

Albany, Sept. 20. Governor Seward issued a proclamation offering a reward of $250 for such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of the persons who stole from the state arsenals in Cayuga county two pieces of cannon in July last, and a quantity of powder, private property, from a magazine in Lockport, on the 17th inst.

New York, Sept. 20. The Belle Poule and Cassandre, French frigates, the first of which had the Prince de Joinville on board, arrived from Halifax, where they had touched for a few days on their way from Europe.

The Prince proceeded to Philadelphia and Baltimore, as the commencement of a grand tour through the United States.

New York, Sept 27. An injunction was served on the Commercial Bank, at the instance of the Bank Commissioners.

Alburgh, Vermont, Sept. 20. A man, named Grogan, who was concerned in the rebellion in Canada, and has since resided in the United States, was seized by

a band of men, dressed in the uniform of English soldiers, and carried across the frontier to Montreal. The affair produced great excitement in the neighborhood.

A representation of the circumstances was immediately made to the authorities in Canada, by Governor Jenison of Vermont. Before this arrived in Montreal, however, the authorities there, finding that his seizure was illegal, gave him up on the 4th of October, to be conducted back to the frontier.

Boston, Sept. 20. The Exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, of articles of American manufacture, began. The Exhibition continued a fortnight. It consisted of an immense variety of beautiful and ingenious objects, and was visited by large numbers of spectators.

ELECTIONS.

Illinois, Aug. 2. The election for members of Congress took place. The delegation is the same as in the last House: J. T. Stuart and Zadok Casey, *Whigs*; John Reynolds, *Opposition*.

Indiana, Aug. 3d. The election for the State Legislature took place. The new Senate consists of 28 Whigs, 21 Democrats, with one vacancy; the new House of 46 Whigs, 54 Democrats. A part of the Senate holds over from last year.

Kentucky, Aug. 2, 3, and 4. The election for the Legislature took place. The new Senate will consist of 27 Whigs, 9 Democrats, and there are 2 vacancies. The new House of 77 Whigs and 23 Democrats.

Tennessee, Aug. 5. The general election for State officers closed. The result is stated unofficially, for Governor, Jones, *Whig*, 52,379; Polk, *Democrat*, 49,035. The new Senate consists of Whigs 12, Democrats 13; the House, Whigs 39, Democrats 36.

Alabama, August. The election of State officers took place The result was the election of Mr. Fitzpatrick, *Democratic*, as Governor, by a very large majority, and a Democratic legislature.

Rhode Island, Aug. 31. The semi-annual election for the choice of a State legislature took place. The new legislature will be strongly Whig.

Vermont, Sept. 7. The election for State officers took place. The result was the election of a Whig Senate and House of Representatives; but no choice for Governor; the votes for which office were divided between Mr. Paine, *Whig*, Mr. Smilie, *Democratic*, Judge Hutchinson, *Abolition*, and several other candidates.

Maine, Sept. 13. The election of State officers took place. The result was the election of Mr. Fairfield, *Democratic*, as Governor, by a large majority, and of a Democratic House and Senate. Last year the Whigs prevailed in all these branches of the government.

At the same election, a proposition for holding biennial elections, and biennial sessions of the legislature, was submitted to the people, who, however, rejected it; yeas 8,993, nays 26,851. A proposition to fix the number of Representatives at 151, was agreed to, yeas 23,217; nays 5,615.

Georgia, Oct. 4. The election for Governor took place. Mr. McDonald, (Democ.) was chosen over Mr. Dawson, (Whig.) The new legislature is Democratic.

Maryland, Oct 11. The election of Governor and members of State Legislature took place. The result was the election of Mr. F. J Thomas, (Dem.) as Governor, by a majority of 621. Hon. W. C. Johnson was the Whig candidate. The new House of Delegates will consist of 42 Democrats and 36 Whigs; one vacancy. The Senate consists of 15 Whigs, 6 Democrats, a part holding over from last year. Last year the Whigs prevailed throughout the state.

Pennsylvania, Oct. 12. The election of Governor and members of the State Legislature took place. The result was the re-election of Governor Porter, (Democratic,) by a large majority over Judge Banks, (Whig.) The new Legislature will consist of 17 Whigs and 16 Democrats in the Senate, and 36 Whigs and 64 Democrats in the House. Last year the State was nearly equally divided.

Ohio, Oct. 12. An election for members of the legislature took place. The Democratic party prevailed in the new legislature. There will be a Democratic majority of two in both branches; the Senate being 19 Democrats to 17 Whigs, and the House 37 Democrats to 35 Whigs. The state was strongly whig last year.

New Jersey, Oct. 13. The election of members of the State legislature took place. The result was a Council of nine

Whigs and nine Democrats, and an Assembly of 35 Whigs and 23 Democrats.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

The bill to incorporate the Fiscal Corporation of the United States, which passed the House of Representatives August 23, [see Mon. Chron. p. 384,] was referred in the Senate to a special committee, who reported it without amendment. The bill was debated two or three days in the Senate, being defended principally by Mr. Berrien, chairman of the special committee. A number of amendments, offered by the opposition, were rejected. The final vote was taken Sept. 3, and the bill passed by a vote of 27 to 22, the whig members, with the exception of Mr. Rives, voting in the affirmative. On the following day, the bill was laid before the President, and on the 9th he returned it to the House of Representatives, with his veto. In his Message, specifying his reasons for disapproving the bill, he rests his objections on the general ground, that it creates "a national bank, to operate *per se* over the Union." Although established in the District of Columbia, the amount of capital, the manner in which the stock is to be subscribed and held, the number and powers of the directors, and agencies, and other features of the institution, characterize it as a national bank, operating throughout the Union, by the authority of Congress. To grant such powers to a bank, he considers transcending the authority of Congress. He makes other objections, founded on some of the details of the bill. By its unlimited power of dealing in bills of exchange, drawn in one state, and payable in another, he thinks it might adopt the practice of discounting in the most objectionable form, accommodation paper. He objects, also, that there is no restriction in the rate at which it may deal in bills of exchange. He expresses a strong desire to meet the wishes of Congress, in the adoption of a fiscal agent which shall avoid constitutional objections, and harmonize conflicting opinions. He expresses a desire for time to reflect on this difficult subject, and a hope that at a more favorable time the executive and congress may unite in a measure of finance, which shall meet the wants of the country. The message was entered on the journal, and printed for the use of the House. On the following day, the House proceeded to reconsider the bill, as required by the constitution, and after a short debate the question was taken and decided as follows; yeas, 103, nays 80. Two-thirds being required to pass the bill against the President's veto, it was lost.

The revenue bill, which had passed the House of Representatives July 30, [see Monthly Chronicle, p. 333,] was in the Senate referred to the committee on finance. The prominent feature of the bill was to impose a uniform duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on articles which were previously free, or subject to lower rates, with certain exceptions, consisting mostly of raw materials for manufactures. These exceptions, although embracing a large variety of articles, consist wholly of such as are imported only in small amount. The committee reported the bill to the Senate without important amendments, except one, the effect of which was to extend the 20 per cent. duty to a class of luxuries which had been heretofore taxed low on account of their liability to be smuggled, namely, watches, gold, silver, silk and thread laces, jewelry, precious stones, &c. After debate, the Senate adopted this amendment. Many other amendments were proposed, and debated at length. An amendment was adopted, subjecting rail-road iron to a duty of 20 per cent., but extending the exemption under the present law in favor of rail-roads already commenced, to March 3, 1843. Another amendment, adding tea and coffee to the list of free articles, was adopted, yeas 39, nays 10. A motion to exempt salt from duty was negatived, yeas 20, nays 24. An amendment was adopted, by which the bill should take effect from Sept. 30, and on the 7th it passed, yeas 33, nays 11. The bill, being returned to the House, most of the amendments of the Senate were concurred in. The amendment to add tea and coffee to the list of free articles being under consideration, a motion to amend it by adding to it "salt" was agreed to, yeas 94, nays 88. A motion to add "sugar" was agreed to, yeas 105, nays 75, and "cotton," yeas 105, nays 75. But on the following day, the votes on these amendments of the House were reconsidered, and the motions to insert salt, sugar, and cotton in the list of free articles, were withdrawn. The amendment of the Senate adding tea and coffee to the free list, was concurred in by a vote of 178 to 7. The other amendments of the Senate were concurred in, with the